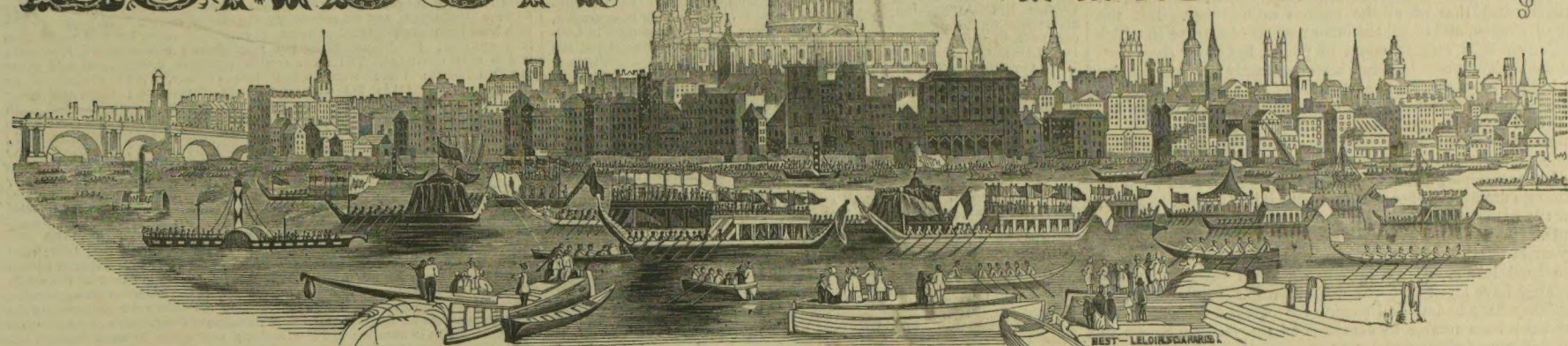


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

RETROSPECT OF 1848.

THE year that is now closing, and that so soon will have glided from the present, and become a "portion and a parcel of the dreadful past," will stand gigantically prominent in history. No year within the memory of living men has been so remarkable for the number and the magnitude of its events, whether we consider them simply as they affect present times, or as they are likely to mould the ideas and the destinies of the future. To the vast multitude of mankind 1848 has been a year of surprises. To the few who look beneath the surface of society, who know the laws by which ideas make to themselves physical instruments out of the passions and the necessities of men, who discover hidden causes, and from a knowledge of causes can predict their inevitable results, the year has been one of wonder, but scarcely of surprise. Long ere the year began it was seen that the policy pursued by Louis Philippe and M. Guizot would produce revolution in France; that revolution in that country would give an impetus to the cause for which the Italians had both plotted secretly and agitated openly, for the last thirty years; that Germany would commence the long-meditated task of establishing free institutions; and that Europe generally would be roused into commotion, wherever there was a country that had not settled, after some fashion or other, the great question of the right of the middle classes to a share in their own Government. The death of Louis Philippe was supposed by most of those who thought deeply upon political questions, to be likely to fire the train of revolution; while some, who thought more deeply still, predicted that his continuance in life, and in the policy which had signalled the years before his fall was even more likely than his death to open the flood-gates of democracy. In October, 1847, the French had presentiments of a catastrophe. They saw even then the dark shadow of a coming revolution. Some were of opinion that whether Louis Philippe lived or died, there would be a revolution in six months; others, again, gave him a longer lease of power, and predicted that within a twelvemonth the French could scarcely fail to make another great trial for the achievement of constitutional liberty on a broader basis than was compatible with the system of M. Guizot. The calculations were but too correct. The anticipated blow was struck in France; the anticipated consequences followed throughout Europe.

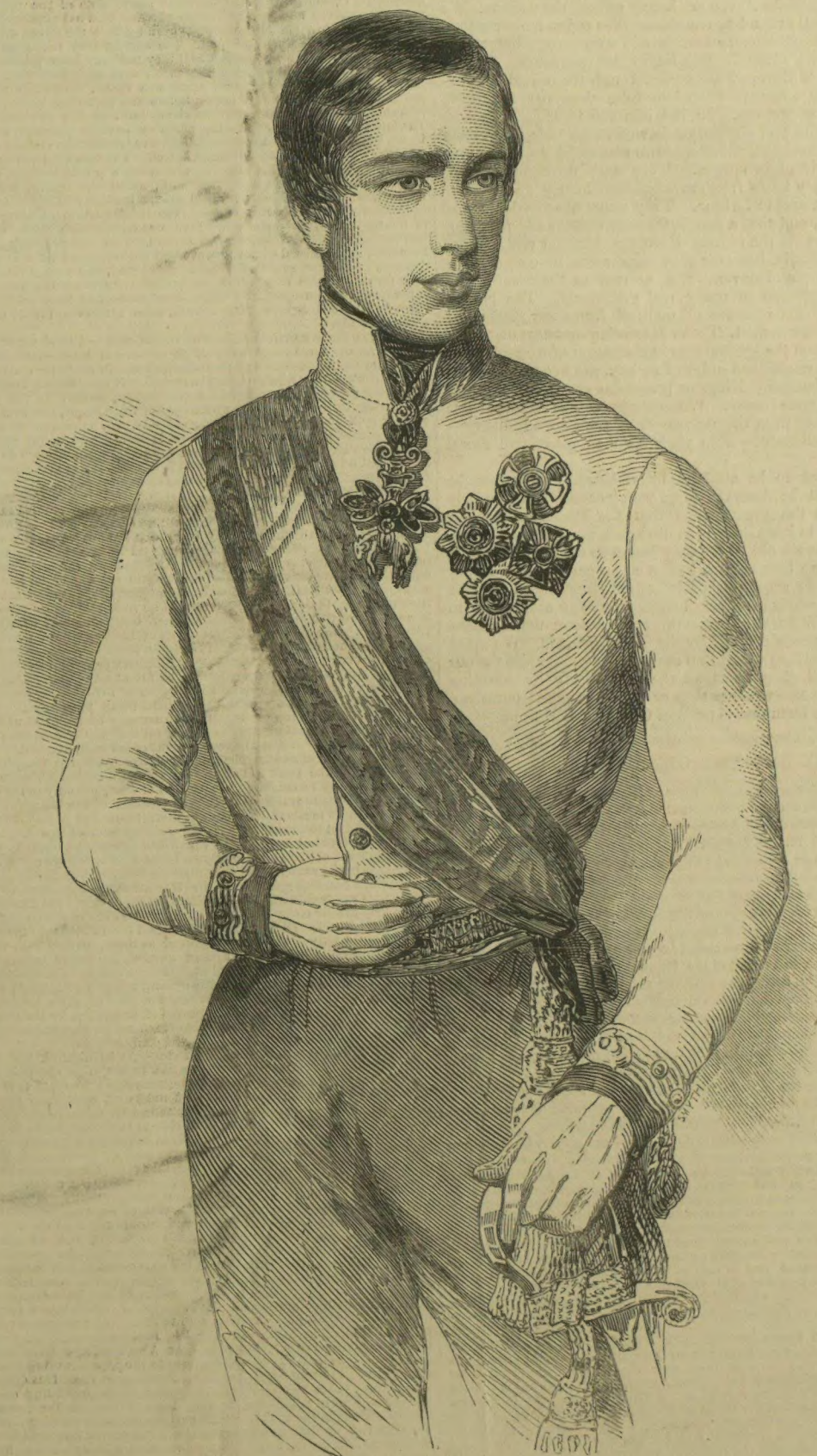
But—foreseen or unforeseen, calculated or uncalculated, predicted or unpredicted—the events of 1848 are so great in themselves and so certain to be prolific of others as great, that the future historian cannot, by possibility, hesitate as to the gigantesque proportions with which it will be necessary to portray it on his page. It is destined to form an era in the history, not of Europe only, but of the world; and to be one of those grand resting or starting points from which humanity dates its progress or its retrogression. The overthrow of monarchies; the breaking up of empires; the degradation of authority; the saturnalia of mobs; the banishment of great princes; the transformation of exiles into mob-applauded potentates; the exaltation of the mean; the humiliation of the lofty; the battle of race against race, and of principle against principle—with all the melodramatic incidents of sieges, bombardments, abdications, assassinations, and the conflicts of mobs and armies in the crowded thoroughfares of great cities—are but a few of the events that in rapid succession have marked the progress of 1848. And now, at the close of this remarkable year, when a comparative calm has succeeded the hurricane, let us consider what the mighty hubbub has been about. Let us look at the mistakes that have been committed by the peoples and the rulers of the Continent: let us reflect upon the causes that have preserved our institutions intact, amid the wreck around us; that we may, from a retrospect of the past, gain new lessons for our guidance in the future.

It is obvious to all that the revolutions and commotions of 1848 are not things of to-day merely, but that they took their rise in times far remote. They are the consequences of ideas that have been working in men's minds for ages. They cannot be considered as whims and caprices, the spirits of popular effervescence, or the frantic outbreaks of an unruly rabble. We must, if we would throw prejudice apart, and look at them truly for our instruction, go deeper into their history and philosophy. These commotions date, in fact, from the invention of printing. That invention emancipated the mind of humanity. Knowledge, which before had crept like a worm among men, afterwards hovered like an angel over them. She no longer pursued her slow way in the darkness, but flashed her full effulgence in the sight of mankind, from a height previously unattainable. The printing of the Bible was the first great achievement. The Protestant Reformation was the inevitable result. Great revolutions are not accomplished in one age. We may see a portion of the process; but to see a whole revolution, we must look both behind and before. Europe has been operating a mighty revolution ever since the printing of the Bible taught men

to think; and the revolution is far from completed at this hour. We, in our insular position, set the nations the example. Two centuries of the printing press were sufficient to enlighten the sturdy intellect of the English; and ere the seventeenth century had closed we had not only won our religious but our civil liberty, and settled them both on a lasting foundation. A thoughtful, an industrious, an enterprising, an orderly, and a religious people, we understood freedom in the greatest fullness of its meaning, both for

the individual and for the community; and we established it upon the broad basis of toleration for each other. The nations scarcely knew what we were doing, but they became aware by degrees of the great task we had accomplished.

The liberty, civil and religious, which we acquired in the seventeenth century, was transplanted, in vigorous offshoots, across the Atlantic; and at the end of the eighteenth century, the world looked on with admiration at a new development. The United



FRANCIS JOSEPH, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

States of America established both principles; and Europe, fired by the example, attempted the task which more precocious England had accomplished for herself more than a century previously, and which she had taught her Transatlantic children to accomplish also. France was foremost in the endeavour, but having more energy than understanding—more desire for freedom than knowledge of its laws—more aptitude to break down than to build up a system—more love of violence than attachment to order, she failed in the attempt, and retarded, by her impetuosity and her excesses, her own progress and that of all the nations around her. But the struggle of France, and of all the other nations of Europe in which the printing-press is an instrument of power, has never since been discontinued. The great idea has been constantly at work. From 1789 to 1848 is but a short time in the life of nations. Sixty years, though long to men, are but little to mankind. It took our ancestors a period considerably longer to acquire for us the blessings which we enjoy; and if sixty years have been insufficient to procure similar blessings for the French, the Germans, and the Italians, we have but to await with patience the ripening of the seed; and to reflect that no nation ever became free until it understood freedom, and that the nations of Europe are as yet but at the study of the rudiments.

The year 1848 will teach them all, it is to be hoped, a useful though a hard lesson. They have one and all repeated an old error. They have loved freedom without understanding what it means. They have had a blind passion for it, not a rational love; and they have been unable to comprehend the fact which we in England understand thoroughly, that true freedom voluntarily resigns a portion of her rights, that she may secure the permanent enjoyment of the remainder; and that each man's freedom to do as he pleases eventuates at all times and in all places in the most deplorable of tyrannies—in anarchy, in convulsion, and in civil warfare. They have not acquired the necessary knowledge that freedom cannot result from violence; that it is a thing of reason and conviction alone; not like the license of the savage, or the unrestrained and unrestrainable ferocity of the children of Nature. These may depend upon physical strength for their support; but liberty among civilised men can only be conquered and maintained by moral means. It is a thing of the mind. The French and Italians in a high, and the Germans in a smaller degree, are as yet backward in this lesson. They will learn it, it is to be hoped, in due time, and amid the order which has been somewhat rudely, but very necessarily, re-established among them by the physical force of armies, convince themselves that rational liberty has no enemies so powerful as the violence of the rabble and the unreasoning ignorance of mobs.

The lesson that Great Britain should learn from the remarkable events of 1848 is palpable. We are happy among the nations. We stand firm while all around us tremble. We enjoy true freedom, when the rest of the European world are in vain struggling to obtain it. We are not alone in this happy pre-eminence. One or two other nations of Europe have gone through the ordeal of revolution, and learned a lesson of wisdom from their past struggles, and are as quiet as we are. In Belgium and in Holland, where the substantial duties and obligations as well as the visionary rights of freedom are understood, the people are contented in the enjoyment of constitutional privileges. They seek no change. Our case is theirs. They know freedom when they have got it. They know how to bear, and to forbear. They know that order is the fountain of liberty, and that a people who are continually resorting to physical violence for the redress of wrongs, whether real or imaginary, must eventually, however they may seem to conquer, degenerate into a people of slaves. We, as well as they, suffer, no doubt, under the pressure of many real grievances. The happiness of man is not the creature of political forms—or systems of Government, however perfect. The evils existing amongst us, which sometimes draw from the ignorant an exclamation of discontent or hatred against the established order of society, are not to be remedied by political changes. Kings or presidents are equally powerless to make the people happy. Whatever happiness is attainable for them must spring from themselves—from their own industry—for their own intelligence—from their own religious and moral feeling.

Happiness is not to be attained by violence. It cannot be snatched. It must be deserved long, won peaceably, and wisely secured. This is the great moral that the French and their imitators have yet to learn. It is so obvious a one, that the Revolution was not a month old before they began to perceive it. It is happy for us that we became aware of it at an early period of our history; and that we accomplished in the seventeenth century, the task which other nations are struggling so blindly to accomplish in the nineteenth. Whatever evils may exist among us, we have learned to amend peaceably and by the force of reason. We acted upon that principle when we had no such striking examples for our guidance. We will cling to it all the more firmly by reflecting on the events of 1848—whether they occurred amongst ourselves, or amongst the less fortunate nations of Continental Europe.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

On the 2nd of December an event took place which created an immense sensation throughout Europe, and the consequence of which it is impossible to calculate. On that day, Ferdinand of Austria abdicated the throne in favour of his nephew, the Archduke Francis Joseph, in the presence of Windischgrätz and Jellachich, who had been summoned to Olmütz to be witnesses of the solemn act. Many rumours are afloat relative to the sudden abdication of Ferdinand; and it is not impossible that one of the reasons is the precarious state of the Emperor's health; but the greater probability is, with the view that the affairs of Hungary imperatively demanded the step. Hungary has always been the great difficulty of the Austrian Government: by the concessions of March it was placed in a false position to the rest of the Monarchy; however, honesty on the part of the Crown might, during the following three months, still have allayed the storm; but the Imperial counsellors brought matters to a crisis which could only be decided by the sword. Ferdinand had, as King of Hungary, at his coronation at Presburg, sworn the ancient capitulation, and thereby virtually acknowledged the liberties of the Magyars, the integrity of the empire, and consequently the incorporation of Croatia, Dalmatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania with Hungary, as inseparable parts of Hungary in virtue of the Pragmatic sanction. By taking the field against his subjects, by separating Slavonia from the Hungarian Monarchy, Ferdinand would have broken his oath. His counsellors knew well he could not be induced to do this, and accordingly he abdicated.

Francis Joseph, the present Emperor of Austria, is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles (who resigned in his favour), and of the Archduchess Sophia, stated to be a highly-gifted woman. Francis Joseph was born on the 18th August, 1830, and is consequently in his 19th year. The young Emperor has enjoyed a first-rate education, and is particularly distinguished for his acquirements as a linguist, speaking eleven languages to perfection. Francis Joseph has from early youth displayed a great predilection for military affairs, and has practically been instructed in the service of a soldier in all its branches. He is of prepossessing appearance, and is said to be good-natured, but at the same time entirely under the influence of his mother, whose ambition sees in the elevation of her favourite child a vast field for the display of her political finesse.

LOSS OF A GERMAN EMIGRANT SHIP.—On Wednesday night week, the ship *Brannan*, Captain Matson, from Hamburg for New Orleans, with 115 emigrants and a general cargo, struck on and drove over the Goodwin Sand; and after losing her anchors, cutting away her main and mizen-masts, and losing a third anchor and chain, struck on the Pan Sand. A Margate lugger, the *City Queen*, being in the vicinity, observed her signal of distress, and, in consequence of the high sea, with great risk and difficulty approached her. Another large lugger, the *Intrepid*, of Margate, also made the ship, and the boats succeeded in saving the lives of 115 passengers, and the crew (20 in number), who were landed in safety at Margate, about three o'clock in the afternoon, but in a very distressed condition, and several suffering severely from exposure to cold and wet. The crew of the luggers exerted themselves to the utmost to save the lives of the unfortunate Germans, without any prospect of remuneration.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BOLTON ELECTION.—Mr. Thomas Ridgway Bridson has become the Conservative candidate on reform principles. He professes strict economy in public expenditure, and pledges himself to do away with all acknowledged abuses.

THE NATIONAL RATE QUESTION.—At a meeting of the Leicester National Rate Association, held last week, it was resolved that the borough members (Messrs. Ellis and Harris), with the mayor, and Messrs. Whetstone, Dabbs, and W. Miles, should form a deputation to wait upon the county members upon this question. It was further resolved that the secretaries be desired to write to Nottingham, Bradford, Norwich, and other large towns, inviting their co-operation, and requesting the appointment of delegates, who should all assemble in London, for the purpose of having another interview with the Government and the Poor-Law Board.

TENANT RIGHT.—The Peterborough Farmers' Club, at their last meeting, discussed the question, "What measures could be adopted to cheapen the cost of the production of food?" A lengthy debate ensued, in the course of which the question of tenant right was alluded to, as incidental to the matter before the meeting. The following resolution was then agreed to:—"That it is desirable for the tenantry of this country to have their capital so secured as to enable them with confidence to spend their money freely in the soil, which would cause a great demand for labour, and produce an increased quantity of food at less price."

PROPOSED CHEESE AND CATTLE FAIRS AT CREWE.—At a public meeting held recently at Crewe, in Cheshire, and attended by the principal farmers, tradesmen, and general dealers in the vicinity (Mr. J. Wilkes in the chair), the propriety of taking immediate measures for the establishment of cheese and cattle markets was discussed, and the question decided in the affirmative, it being the impression of the meeting that no place in the kingdom possesses greater local advantages, or offers readier means of transit. It is stated that a deputation waited upon the directors of the London and North-western Railway Company, on Tuesday, and were promised every assistance in the erection of the buildings and inclosures necessary for carrying out the project.

THE ABUSES AT KIDDERMINSTER GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.—A special meeting of the town-council of Kidderminster has been held to receive the petition agreed to at the public meeting, complaining of the removal of the mayor from the feoffee of the grammar-school, and begging the corporation to take such steps as to them might appear advisable to procure his admission to that body. The petition having been read, it was moved by Mr. Brinton, and seconded by Mr. Tudor—"That a memorial be drawn up by the council, and presented to the feoffee of the grammar-school, asking them to take the necessary steps to make the Mayor of Kidderminster for the time being a feoffee *ex officio*." To this an amendment was moved by Mr. Harvey, and seconded by Mr. Roberts—"That the council do not receive the petition of the town's meeting." Considerable discussion followed, and eventually the amendment was rejected, and the original motion carried by 13 to 5. It was then ordered that the town clerk should draw up the memorial. Mr. Brinton mentioned in the course of the discussion that the bishop of the diocese had replied to the town's meeting petition, presented to him by the mayor, saying he would as soon as possible after Christmas name a day to meet the complainants.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, CANTERBURY.—This ancient edifice having lately been cleared out to the very walls, for the purpose of repairing its interior, some curious relics of early times have been brought to light. One of the divisions of the old pews was found to be formed of old oak, panelled. On the upper part were carved, in a most delicate and beautiful manner, the representations of winged cherubs, and on the lower portion an elegant border of exquisitely-chiselled quatrefoils. The whole have been carefully preserved, with the intention of their being again introduced in some part of the renewed pulpit or pews. In the south wall, near the east end, were discovered three elaborately ornamented *sedilia*, or stone seats. One of the three is of rather larger dimensions and lower than the others. This has apparently been used, since the Reformation, as a window, opening into the street, on which side of the wall is a square stone casement. The ancient iron hooks and the latchet hook of this window are as perfect as if they had only been placed there yesterday, so that they could not have been much used after they were fixed. Upon the east wall, and near to these seats, was found, immediately concealed beneath a coating of limo, a *piscina*—a hollow and perforated basin of stone, placed in a small niche formed in square stones built in the substance of the wall. The font in this church is the same, probably, as those placed in many churches in the time of Edward VI., whose initials are remaining on one of somewhat similar construction in St. Alphege Church. The vase or basin of each is sufficiently capacious for the immersion of infants, a practice which was continued till the Reformation. In the south wall, about the centre, was exposed, on taking down the panelling of the old pews, a handsome elliptical arch, probably of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, constructed of square stones, in the body of the wall; and, about three feet high, was discovered a tomb, where nought but dust remains now mingled with the soil. This was probably the founder or foundress of the sacred edifice, but at what period placed here is unknown. A quantity of ancient small tiles have been found, and human relics, which had been for many years in rather closer proximity to some fair ladies' feet than could have been imagined. Whether these bones had been accidentally placed there during some repairs of the church, must remain a matter of supposition and conjecture.

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF BRISTOL HIGH CROSS.—A local paper says:—"The crosses raised in old times were of three several kinds—ecclesiastical, commercial or market crosses, and commemorative. Of the latter class was the noble specimen which it is now proposed to restore. It was erected, apparently on the site of one previously existing in the High-street, Bristol, in the year 1373, to commemorate, by voluntary contributions of the citizens, the granting of a new charter by King Edward the Third; and adorned, in course of time, with the statues of that monarch, and of other royal benefactors to the city, viz. John, Henry the Third, and Edward the Fourth. In 1633 it was taken down, enlarged, and placed on a higher foundation, and four other statues, in commemoration of further benefactors, were added, viz. those of Henry the Sixth, Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First. In 1733, it was removed to College-green, from whence it was unhappily taken, 1763, and subsequently erected in the grounds of Sir Richard Hoare, at Stourhead, where it still exists. It is now irrevocably lost to the city of Bristol, not only because it cannot be legally alienated, but because its dilapidated state renders removal impossible. Enough, however, happily remains to furnish all requisite information as to its proportions and details, so that there is no practical difficulty in the way of its restoration. Obvious reasons forbid its re-erection on its original site, but the Dean and Chapter have expressed their willingness to permit its restoration in College-green. And it is conceived that for such restoration there can be no more befitting time than the present. The ancient cross was a sort of historic pillar, bearing record to gradual advancement of the city of Bristol to those earlier times when the interests of commerce and the progress of civilisation were dependent on the personal favour of princes. It is proposed to re-erect it at a singularly auspicious epoch in the annals of our city, when the institution of Bristol as a free port promises to open new paths of enterprise to her industrious population. The erection, therefore, of such a monument at such a time may be regarded as an expression of civic hope as well as gratitude—an avowal that the ancient metropolis of the west is still alive as ever to the recollections of her early renown."

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.—The following resolution has recently been determined upon by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral, from which beneficial results may be confidently expected to follow, not only to the decoration of the venerable cathedral by appropriate specimens of the beautiful art of glass-painting, but its preservation from the disturbance and injury of its walls and floors; whilst at the same time it may possibly tend to the promotion of that which we cannot but regard as a grand desideratum—a cemetery beyond the environs of the city. The resolution alluded to is as follows:—"That in future all burials in the cathedral church shall be charged with payment to the fabric fund of one hundred guineas; in the lady chapel and cloisters, of seventy guineas; in the churchyard, of fifty guineas. That none but flat stones shall be laid in the lady chapel cloisters, or churchyards—for each of which twenty-five guineas shall be paid. That no monuments shall be admitted into the cathedral but such as are strictly of the same character as there, covered with the fabric, the charge for which shall be one hundred guineas, the design to be first submitted to the Dean and Chapter. Should such monuments be of special character, the Dean and Chapter will consider what amount might be remitted; that they will allow, instead of monuments, the erection of painted glass memorial windows, provided the design and artist be approved of, in writing, by the Dean and Chapter, upon a small payment as acknowledgment for permission." One window has already been liberally offered and accepted.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, the Free Church Education Committee has just issued a new report, from which it appears that the number of teachers under their superintendence amounts to 604. It is asserted that the parochial schools could not teach more than one-third of the children; that they do not at present take charge of more than one-fifth, and that if every existing school was filled, 1000 to 1500 more would still be required. In order efficiently to educate the children requiring education. It is denied that there has been any favoritism on the part of Government in issuing the grants, no religious stipulations being made by the Privy Council, and the grants being conducted on fixed principles irrespective of creed. From another source we learn that liberal assistance has been lent, by private subscription, to the Free Church College, now in process of erection in Edinburgh. One party has given £1000 to the building fund, another £1000 for the endowment of a professorship; and four sums, one of £1000, another of £600, and two of £200, have been sunk for scholarships. The Edinburgh Apprentice Schools are doing well; during last session 473 scholars enrolled themselves at the six schools opened by the Association; while this session, during the first month only, upwards of 400 have been enrolled. The great majority of pupils are above 17 years of age, while not a few of 25 and even 30 years of age, married men with families, are among the number receiving education. The Association supplies books and materials gratis, and only charges a nominal sum for teaching. At Aberdeen, the birth-place of industrial schools, a *soirée* was recently given to the boys attending Sheriff Watson's Institution. The number in regular attendance is 130. It is difficult to say to what extent these establishments may operate in preventing crime; but the current amount of criminality is very large. Thus, at the present moment, the commitments in the county of Edinburgh average 19 per diem.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN BIRMINGHAM.—The criminal returns for the borough of Birmingham for the last year have just been collected and published by Mr. Stephens, the chief of the police force in that town. These returns embrace the number of persons taken into custody, with the results, together with comparative statements for the years 1839 to 1847 inclusive, and are upon the whole both curious and interesting. Taking first the returns for the last year, we find the offences classed under six different heads. The first, embracing murder, stabbing,

assaults, and other offences of that character, shows that there were taken into custody 485; of these, 405 were assault cases, 188 of them being upon the police in the execution of their duty; and there were discharged by the magistrates 185; summarily disposed of, or held to bail, 234; actually tried and convicted, 16 only. The offences under the second head embrace such crimes as burglary, house-breaking, &c.: there were taken into custody, 53; discharged by the magistrates, 11; committed to trial, 40; convicted, 24. The third section embraces horse-stealing, embezzlement, larcenies, &c., and there were taken into custody 1596; discharged, 882; committed to trial, 510; convicted, 415; out of which number 203 were for simple larcenies only. In the fourth section there were 114 taken into custody for malicious offences against property, of whom 52 were discharged, and 62 summarily disposed of or held to bail. Under the fifth head there are forgeries, uttering of counterfeit coin, &c.: 57 were taken into custody; 51 discharged by the magistrates; 6 committed to trial; and 3 only convicted. The sixth section embraces drunkenness and other minor offences: there were taken into custody, 1762; discharged by the magistrates, 1513; 248 were summarily disposed of; there not being a single commitment for trial out of this nearly 1800 persons charged with about a score different kinds of offences. The recapitulation under these heads shows that there were taken into custody in the year for various offences, 4027; discharged by the magistrates, 2694; summarily disposed of, 753; committed to trial, 580; convicted, 458; acquitted, 77; bills not found, &c., 45. Of these 4027 persons taken into custody these returns further show, with regard to their ages, that there were of—12 years and under, males 158, females 18; 16 years and above 12, males 492, females, 62; 21 years and above 16, males 726, females 227. The foregoing illustrates the necessity for early training, and the following from these tables is proof enough how much defective education has to do with crime. Of these 4027 offenders there could neither read nor write, 1832; read or read and write imperfectly, 1965; read and write well, 197; superior education, 33. On a general review of these estimates, it is found that of the whole offenders less than one-fifth are females, but that of the crimes of an aggravated character these bear a proportion of more than one-third: for instance, of the seven commitments for murder, three were females; of 300 robberies from the person there were 119 females; of 249 disorderly characters 70 were females, but of the 890 in custody for drunkenness, 705 were of the male sex, and only 185 females. The three great items in these statistics are drunkenness, simple larcenies, and robberies from the person; these produce no less than 1866 offenders. Upon the whole, however, it is some satisfaction to observe that, notwithstanding the rate at which the population of Birmingham has gone on increasing, the number of convictions obtained in 1847 was less by 54 than it was in 1840.

FATAL COACH ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening last the Norwich Union coach, on its route to the Eastern Union station, was overturned in Northgate-street, Ipswich. Upon Woodbridge-hill, the two horses in harness obtained the mastery, proceeded at a furious rate down the road, and, in turning the sharp corner of Coleman-street, the coach fell over, with a loud crash, scattering the passengers and luggage upon the pavement of the White Horse Hotel. Several persons, attracted by the cries of the passengers, ran to render assistance. A lady in front, named Parker, discovered under the luggage, was taken up insensible, and conveyed into the commercial room. Mr. Bullen, surgeon, was immediately in attendance, but the lady breathed her last in the course of a few minutes. A young man, named Barker, also a passenger, was much injured. Besides being much bruised about the body, it was feared that he had sustained concussion of the brain. Roper, the coachman, and another passenger, were also bruised, the former especially, being so much cut about the head and face that he was obliged to proceed home and go to bed. Two other passengers were slightly injured, but were able to proceed by the train to London.—An inquest held on the remains of Mrs. Parker returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN NORFOLK.—Mrs. Jermy and her maid, Eliza Chestney, have been pronounced by their medical attendants to be beyond danger. Potash Farm continues in the care of the police, and the search for the pistols or guns of the assassin proceeds with great vigour. Not the least trace of the weapons has at present been obtained. Gangs of labourers are daily engaged in making a systematic search of all the neighbouring preserves and plantations; every hollow tree and stump is undergoing a careful examination; and, in order that the search may be complete, the soil in the track leading from Stanfield-hall to the farm is in course of being turned up.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—SIX LIVES LOST.—A disastrous accident occurred at Bentley Colliery, in the occupation of Messrs. Hawley, Bridgwood, and Co., about three miles from Hanley, in Staffordshire, on the morning of the 22d inst. A party of workpeople, consisting of five men and a boy, were descending the shaft, about six o'clock, when the link of the chain to which the corfe was attached broke, and the unfortunate people were precipitated to the bottom—a depth of 120 yards—and killed on the spot. Four widows and nine fatherless children have thus to mourn a melancholy bereavement. The pit is 130 yards deep, and is worked by a flat chain. One party of six had descended in safety before the accident occurred. The breakage was at what is technically termed the "clever link," at the end of the chain, which is considered an improvement on the hook to which the corfe was formerly attached. At the time of the accident the corfe was about ten yards down the pit.

BURGLARY AT DAVENTRY.—On Saturday night last, or early on Sunday morning, some thieves effected an entrance into Mr. Thomas Lee's premises in the Cow-lane, Daventry, by taking out a part of one of the windows in the warehouse, and carried off about sixty-six yards of black drab and doekskin cloth, valued at about £25. The villains had the audacity first to steal the ladder, which enabled them to reach the window, from another part of the town. A reward of £10 has been offered for the discovery of the thieves, but as yet, we regret to find, no one has been apprehended on the charge. Daventry stands much in need of an efficient night police, to aid in protecting property, and to prevent depredations like the above, which for years past have come round with the winter.

DARING BURGLARY.—In the night of the 17th inst., admission was, by a back-house door-window, obtained to the farm-house of Mr. Thomas Lovell, of Cat-sanger, Woodend, Northamptonshire, by a party of burglars. By the continued barking of a little dog on the premises, Mr. Lovell was alarmed. He called on his wife, and girl and a boy, who composed his establishment, to dress as soon as possible. In a short time five fellows with their faces painted, three having guns, and two of them bludgeons, ascended to the bed-rooms. They commanded the inmates to go with them around the rooms, while they searched for and collected the valuables. In cash they found but a few shillings. After the rascals had collected their booty, they ate and drank in the kitchen, and amused themselves by firing through the ceiling into the room above. They did not leave the premises till about four o'clock, when they took away two silver teaspoons, eight silver teaspoons, a gun, a silver watch, a silver fruit knife, and other miscellaneous articles. The thieves left the worthy man's beer tap running, so as to discharge the contents of the cask on the cellar floor. On the present occasion the plunderers did not leave Mr. Lovell a shirt in the house.

SIX LIVES LOST.—A deplorable accident, by which six persons lost their lives, occurred at an early hour on Friday morning (last week) at the Bentley Colliery, the property of Messrs. Bridgwood and Co., situated about three miles from Hanley, Warwickshire. About six o'clock five men and one boy went to their employment, and were being lowered down the shaft of the pit, when the link of the chain to which the corfe was attached snapped asunder, and the whole of the unfortunate creatures were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of 360 feet. They were most horribly mangled, scarcely a bone remaining whole. It is needless to state that every person was killed on the spot. Their names were—T. Botany, a single man; J. Jones, a married man, with one child; W. Cotton, a married man, with four children; C. Harlestone, a married man, with one child; W. Withcote, a married man, with three children; and J. Derricote, a lad.

CONFESSION OF MURDER.—Thomas Malkin, the youth who was tried last week at the Yorkshire Assizes, and found guilty of the murder of Esther Inman, at Leeds, has since confessed his guilt. At the trial the convicted youth strongly protested his innocence, and said that he never intended doing her any harm. He also appeared to be but little affected by the fearful position he was in. However, since then, he has shown signs of contrition; and on Thursday week he made a confession of his guilt to the Rev. T. Sutton, the prison chaplain, to the effect that he was the cause of the death of his lover, and that he had contemplated the murder for some time previously.

POCKET-PICKING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Friday, last week, at the Manchester Borough Court, a little girl, named Mary A. Murphy (who stated that she was nine years of age, but who seemed to be about eleven), and three young women, decently dressed, calling themselves Eliza Dwyer, Jane Brown, and Cath. Brown, were charged, the girl with pocket-picking, and the other prisoners with receiving the property knowing it to be stolen. The facts were these:—On Wednesday, a young lady named Escher came into town for the purpose of shopping. On her way, she was closely followed into a jeweller's shop by Murphy, but was not aware of the fact. Mrs. Mendelson, the shopkeeper, however, saw the girl enter, and from her unconcerned bearing and the neatness of her dress, thought that she was an attendant on the lady. Miss Escher spent about twenty minutes in selecting several articles for purchase, and during the whole of the time the little girl stood very close to her. When about to pay for the articles she missed her pocket-book, which contained a £5 note. Her purse, however, was still in her pocket. Thinking that she might have lost the book in the shop, she began to look about for it; Mrs. Mendelson assisted, and so also did the little girl. The search was unsuccessful; and Miss Escher came to the conclusion that she might have dropped it at the counting-house of Mr. Bellhouse, or left it at home. Thither she proceeded, but the missing pocket-book could not be found. Immediately after she had left the shop, the little girl went out, totally unsuspected by any one; for Mrs. Mendelson regarded her as the attendant on the young lady, and the latter looked upon her as belonging to the shop. In a short time afterwards, Mrs. Mendelson missed from her pocket her own purse, which contained twenty-two sovereigns and a half sovereign, two of the sovereigns having been cut at the Bank. She also missed one or two keys. Being convinced that she had the purse in her pocket a short time before Miss Escher entered, she began to suspect that both she and the young lady had been robbed by the little girl; and when Miss Escher returned, there ensued inquiries and explanations which strengthened the suspicion. Information was given to the police; and on the following day the girl was apprehended in a shop in Old Market-place, in the act of picking a lady's pocket. Policeman Garland, who was in plain clothes, saw the little creature engaged in what appears to have been her calling, and took her into custody. She dropped a purse on the ground. On being questioned, she stated she had been lodging at an eating-house near to the Old Church. In this place the other prisoners and much of the stolen property were found. On Jane Brown were Mrs. Mendelson's keys and purse. She was accordingly committed together with the child Murphy. As other property was found in possession of the prisoners, both Brown and Eliza Dwyer were remanded for further examination.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Tuesday (Boxing) night, so great was the rush of people on the opening of the gallery door of the Victoria Theatre, that the stairs gave way, and two lads, of 15 and 14 years of age respectively, were killed, either by suffocation or by the fall from the stairs to the ground. Several others sustained severe injuries, such as concussion of the brain, contused wounds, from being trampled upon, &c.

The Baths and Washhouses in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields were opened on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Rev. Sir H. B. Dukinfield, late vicar, who delivered an address congratulating the company on the occasion.

The Austrian Government have introduced some modifications into the law respecting recruits for the army. The exemption of the nobility from military service is abolished, and the age for serving is fixed from 20 to 26 years of age.

A burglary was committed on Sunday night at the house of Count Carlo Pepello, at Kensington. The robbery is supposed to have been committed while the family were at dinner. The property stolen consisted of jewellery, foreign coins, and 18 Bank of England notes, numbered 90,117 to 90,134 inclusive, and amounted to upwards of £500.

A number of masons employed by Messrs. Thomas and William Smith, shipbuilders, at their new dock at North Shields, are now off on strike. They have refused to comply with certain deductions in the rate of wages proposed by their employers.

The Durham papers state that the excavation of the interesting caverns at Kepshead will shortly take place. The investigation cannot fail to be most important to the science of geology.

The Military Commission, of which the Quartermaster-General of the Forces, General Sir W. Gordon, Bart., G.C.B., is President, pursue their labours with great zeal and efficiency; they hold their meetings at his office at the Horse Guards, and the daily ration of the soldier is one subject under consideration.

At a recent meeting of the guardians of the Cleobury Mortimer Union, Henry Tudor, a resident in the parish of Wheathill, voluntarily came and paid £1 1s. 6d., the amount of relief advanced to him while unable to work from the dislocation of his arm. The guardians present immediately subscribed the amount and returned it to Tudor, and expressed their admiration of his sterling honesty.

A Chartist leader, named James Frankland, Secretary to the Preston Loan Society, has, by means of adding figures in his book to sums lent, and inserting sums as lent which were never lent at all, defrauded the society of £500, with which he has got clear off to America. He was a professing teetotaler, and an ardent Chartist.

James Cockburne, Esq., is appointed Stipendiary Magistrate in the Mauritius; and John Hare, Esq., is appointed Clerk in the Treasurer's office, Hong Kong.

The Aylesbury butchers last week were selling meat at 3½d., and prime joints at 4½d. per pound.

The *Chesdale*, of Glasgow, Thomas Auld, master, laden with cotton, from Charleston or Glasgow, was totally wrecked on the island of Colonsay on the night of the 15th. The crew, including the master and mate, consisted of 22; of that number, 15 were taken on shore, and the rest drowned.

One of the first grand soirées for the winter season at Paris was given on Friday night week by the Countess of Elgin, in the Rue de Varennes, at which more than 500 of the *élite* of Paris were present. The evening was opened by a concert, to which Madame Sabatier, Madame Ledru, and M. Gerdely lent the aid of their talent, and concluded by a grand ball. A collection was made for a charitable purpose, which produced a sum of 8000fr.

In consequence of the re-examination of the insurgents of June, on board the hulks in Brest, within the last few days, fifty of them have been set at liberty, and rejoined their families in Paris. On their landing, the Sub-Prefect addressed them in a speech full of good advice as to their future conduct. A second liberation of a similar number was expected within some days subsequent.

When the new President of the French Republic, at the review on Monday, pressed the hand of General Petit, as the latter was filing off at the head of the Invalides, he said, "The Emperor embraced you at his last review, and I am happy to press you by the hand at my first!" It was General Petit who received the adieux of the Emperor Napoleon at Fontainebleau.

The remains of a pavement, considered to be Roman, were discovered a little below the surface of the ground at Eastbourne, a few days since, by the workmen employed in constructing the sea-wall between the Wish and the Sea Houses. The spot appears to have been paved in small squares, and at one part the work has been damaged, probably by the operation of the plough. The spot has been visited by many persons.

The proceeds of the Jenny Lind Concerts for the Royal Infirmary at Manchester amount to £2772 7s. 6d., to which must be added the handsome donation of £105 from Mr. Alexander Glendinning, per Mr. J. C. Harter; so that the aggregate amount is £2877 7s. 6d. The expenses did not exceed £400, which leaves a net sum of £2477 applicable to the erection of a new wing to the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

Last week a public dinner was given at the Sun Inn, Cockermouth, by the electors of that borough, to their two members, Messrs. Aglionby and Horsman, in compliment to them for their uniform consistency and unflinching integrity, as gentlemen, friends, and members of the Legislature. John Steel, Esq., officiated as chairman.

The Mormonites have recently received several accessions to their numbers in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen, from which place a numerous party intend setting out for New Jerusalem early in the spring. Several of the self-expatriators have purchased supplies of clothing to take with them, and in one instance a farmer has sold off the whole of his property in order to pay the expenses of the voyage.

The Communal Council of Antwerp proceeded last Saturday to the nomination of a member of the commission to be instituted for the restoration of two paintings by Rubens. M. H. Leys was chosen by the council. This commission will be formed of five members, of which two will be appointed by Government, one by the province, one by the city, and one by the bench of the churchwardens of the parish of Notre Dame.

At an inquiry held on Thursday, before the Sheriff of Surrey, to award compensation to the firm of Brown, Gordon, and Dunn, residing in Graveland, Southwark, for premises required for the purposes of the London and South-western Railway Company's extension to London-bridge, the claimants asked compensation to the amount of £14,742 6s. 10d., and the Jury returned a verdict for £1394 1s.

The tractarian disputes in Devonshire have caused a degree of excitement which seems not likely to abate. A meeting took place at Plymouth last week, at which a memorial to the Archbishop was adopted; and a resolution passed, to the effect that the tractarian evil "receives encouragement from the Lord Bishop." The cases of the Rev. James Shore and the Rev. Mr. Gorham were referred to.

Four men, masked and disguised, broke into the house of Mr. John William Jewitt, at Ebechester, near Newcastle, on Friday morning se'nnight, about four o'clock. Two of them stood over the inmates with pistols cocked, whilst the other two ransacked the house, whence they took a bank receipt, some money from the servant girl, a gun, a sword, and some finger rings and brooches.

By a regulation established at the Post-Office, some months ago, it should be remembered that money orders issued in October must be presented for payment before the end of the present December, otherwise their payment will entail on the holders additional expense and trouble. The rule in question requires that orders issued during any calendar month should be presented for payment before the end of the second calendar month thereafter.

The Dublin Company's steamer, on arriving in Kingstown harbour on Sunday night, ran foul of one or two of the vessels with which the basin is crowded. The night was both dark and foggy, and no blame can be attached to those on board the steamer. One brig was injured in her bulwarks, as also the steamer in her paddle-box and figure-head.

The brig *Margaret*, of and from Stockton, coal laden, and bound for Aberdeen, was wrecked on the morning of the 20th, in attempting to make the harbour. The mate and crew got on shore by means of life-buoys. The body of the master, who was washed overboard, was recovered the same evening.

The following appointments have been made in the Order of the Bath:—Colonel Duncan MacGregor to be K.C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Rowan to be K.C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel George Buller to be C.B.

The *Bonnie Mary*, from France, com-laden, was wrecked near Roundstone, Galway, in the late gales—captain and three men saved; and the *William Sprague*, of Cumberland, Lyons master, for Liverpool, with timber from Nova Scotia, was at the same time wrecked at Inch Island. The crew and cargo were saved.

Mr. Burnard, a Devonshire artist, has been authorised to execute a statue of Mr. Richard Lander, the enterprising traveller in Africa, who was a native of Truro. The figure will be placed on the Lander column, at the top of Lemon-street, Truro; its height will be about eight feet, and the material will be stone, either Portland or magnesian limestone, of which the new Houses of Parliament are built, and the design will be as simple and effective as possible.

The readers of Jeremy Taylor will be interested in learning that the treatise hitherto attributed to him, entitled "Contemplations on the State of Man," has been ascertained to be from another hand; a recently published pamphlet, by Archdeacon Churton, having shown it to be taken from a work by Nieremberg, a Spanish writer contemporary with Taylor. The "Contemplations" will, therefore, not be included in the Rev. R. P. Eden's edition of Jeremy Taylor's Works now in course of publication in ten volumes.

On Tuesday night, shortly after six o'clock, a woman named Mary Bedford was murdered in Abingdon-street, Northampton. She was walking with her sister, when the assassin approached and stabbed her several times with a knife; the party suspected is a shoemaker.

Whilst the troops were filing off at the review in Paris on Monday, a kite in the form of an eagle was thrown up near the group in which the President was standing. The author of this demonstration, which might have caused a disturbance, was a domestic named Pied, Rue de Berlin, 26. Proceedings have been instituted against him.

IRELAND.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.

On Friday se'nnight the court gave judgment on the plea of abatement which had been urged on the previous days. Judge Perrin, at considerable length, went into the law of the case, and expressed his opinion that the plea was bad. Baron Richards fully concurred in the judgment of Mr. Justice Perrin, stating that in his opinion the plea was bad both in form and substance. The clerk of the Crown then called on Mr. Duffy to plead to the indictment; upon which Mr. Butt applied to the court to quash the indictment against the prisoner in the county before he was called on to plead to the present one, which was in the city. The court refused to do so. Their intention was not to allow the prisoner to be harassed by both; but, as soon as he pleaded to the one in the city, to quash the other. The prisoner being again called on to plead, Mr. Butt handed in the general demurrer to every count in the indictment. The Attorney-General immediately joined in a demurrer, and said he was ready to argue it, and was determined, if it should in argument be ruled against the prisoner, to press for final judgment upon it.

The indictment is similar to those previously preferred against Mr. Duffy, and charges him, in nine distinct counts, with having compassed and imagined the dethronement of her Majesty from the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, and with having intended to levy war against her, in order to compel her by force and constraint to change her measures and counsels. The prisoner is charged with having manifested these two intents by certain publications in a newspaper called the *Nation*, of which he was the registered proprietor, and which were published on various days between the 3rd of June and the 29th of July, 1848, the titles of which are the following:—"The Uses of Union"—"Ireland's Capacity to assert her Independence"—"Value of an Irish Harvest"—"Letter from Thomas F. Meagher to the Dublin Clubs"—"Casus Belli"—"The Hour of Destiny"—"The Tocsin of Ireland"—"Jacta Alea est."

On Saturday, the argument on the demurrer proceeded, when Sir Colman O'Loughlin was heard against the sufficiency of the indictment. Having concluded his argument, the Crown was afforded some time for consultation; and it appearing impossible to terminate the argument by Christmas, it was decided by the Court, both sides according, that the case be adjourned until Thursday last.

THE ORDER AGAINST THE PUBLICATION OF MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL RE-SCINDED.—On Friday morning (se'nnight), at the sitting of the Commission Court, Mr. Justice Perrin—in the face of repeated refusals at one time even to listen to argument upon the order of non-publication, and who, on the preceding day, had made a formal decision on the point, confirming and abiding by his order—announced that the Court had come to the conclusion that the order prohibiting publication should be rescinded, and that publication of the proceedings might take place as usual in ordinary cases. His Lordship intimated that this resolution had been come to in consequence of the course the proceedings had taken. Doubtless, the learned Judge adverted to the fact that for several days the Court had been occupied with preliminary matter, and that the same would probably prevail for some days; and, therefore, that no disadvantage could arise from publication of mere law argument, and their judgments thereon.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—On Saturday last the Lord Mayor and corporation of Dublin proceeded in full regalia to the Castle, to present his Excellency with the address of congratulation on the state of Ireland politically, and of thanks for the manner in which he had used the extraordinary powers wherewith he had been entrusted. The deputation, which included many of the most respected of either side in the town-council, was rendered even more extensive by the attempt, made since the adoption of the address, to damage all those concerned in it as bad citizens and place-hunters. His Excellency received the deputation in the "painted chamber," upon a vice-regal throne, surrounded by his household officers, aides-de-camp, &c. His Excellency returned the following reply:—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I beg to offer you my best thanks for this address. It has been my earnest endeavour to use the extraordinary powers entrusted to me by the Legislature solely for the maintenance of public order, and not alone to protect the peaceable subjects of her Majesty, but to abstain from all unnecessary severity against those by whom the safety and well-being of society were endangered. I am, therefore, much gratified that the corporation of Dublin should now record their opinion that the duty which devolved upon me has been performed with moderation and has been attended with success. On the part of her Majesty's Government, and my own I can assure you that there exists a sincere desire carefully to investigate the causes of discontent in Ireland, and, as far as possible, to remove them by improved legislation. To reply, however, upon legislation alone as a cure, or even a palliation, for evils that are chiefly social in their character, would be to foster a vain delusion, and to neglect those remedies which are within the reach of individuals, and must depend on the strenuous and manly exertion of every class in the community, rather than on the wisest enactments of Parliament. But that which, above all things, Ireland now stands most in need of, as the basis of her future improvement, is internal tranquillity. No progress is possible—no country ever did, or can, prosper under a system of political agitation which arrays against each other men who should be united for their common good, and which is alike fatal to the pursuits of industry and the employment of capital, and to that social order upon which public confidence depends. This system has long been practised in Ireland. I need not dwell upon the results it has produced; but I will venture to express my earnest hope that the warnings of experience may not be disregarded, and that the ingenuity and talent by which Irishmen are pre-eminently distinguished may henceforward be devoted to the true interests of this country, and to the improvement of those great natural capabilities which might long since have rendered Ireland a land of comfort and prosperity."

THE "LONDONDERRY" STEAMER.—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., applied on Saturday in chambers to the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench to admit the captain of the *Londonderry* steamer to bail. His Lordship, after hearing counsel upon the affidavits on which the motion was grounded, and on consideration of the whole of the circumstances, granted the application. An order to the Derry magistrates to take bail in the case was accordingly issued on the same evening.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OMNIBUS IN DUBLIN.—Dublin, which has been hitherto "the most car-drivingest city in Europe," is about to lessen her proportion of "shandies." An omnibus company, understood to have become convinced that London is overdone in the way of omnibuses, is about to transfer its stock in trade to Ireland. The Dublin "Jarvis" have, therefore, thought of revising their fares and the mode of charging them. Heretofore the practice was to charge a fare of 10d., practically 1s., for "a set down" or drive, which in some cases probably was not of greater extent than a street or two. Henceforth this charge will be limited to 6d., and the whole list of charges and distances will be revised for the advantage of the public. To do the "Jarvis" justice, they are not so much to blame as the divisional magistrates, who, having had always the power of revising these charges, neglected to do so.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELFAST.—On Saturday morning the most destructive fire that has occurred in Belfast for many years, broke out on the premises of Messrs. Ferrar and Co., silk mercers, Donegal-place, a short time before two o'clock. Before the engines were on the ground, the flames were raging furiously. They speedily communicated to the adjoining buildings, forming a portion of one of the finest ranges in Belfast, which were quickly an entire mass of flame. The destruction of property is very large, calculated at from £10,000 to £12,000. The whole of Messrs. Ferrar and Co.'s stock was consumed, and scarcely ten pounds worth was saved from any one of the other premises. Great delay took place before a supply of water could be procured—fully an hour, it is stated, and even then the supply was very deficient. The heat was so intense that it was impossible to approach within thirty or forty yards of the burning pile; and the shutters on the opposite side of the street, one of the broadest in Europe, were blistered for one hundred yards up and down. Several persons received severe bruises, but none appear to be seriously hurt. How the fire originated is unknown, as everything appeared safe when the premises were locked up at a late hour on the previous night.

The *Belfast Chronicle* reports a few more cases of Asiatic cholera in that town.

DISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ENGLAND.—Frequent disputes as to the distances sailed by the Atlantic steamers has led to the compilation of the following table, for reference now and hereafter:—

By Mercator's Sailing.	Miles.
Boston Dock to Liverpool Dock	2883
Battery, New York, to Liverpool Dock	3084
Boston Dock to Southampton Dock	2882
Battery, New York, to Southampton Dock	3156
By Mercator and Great Circle.	Miles.
Boston Dock to Liverpool Dock	2849
Battery, New York, to Liverpool Dock	3023
Boston Dock to Southampton Dock	2849
Battery, New York, to Southampton Dock	3087

These calculations allow for the *débour* made by the British steamers in touching at Halifax.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.—The *St. Louis Republican* has the following:—"The steamer *Mondiana* arrived at St. Louis on the 13th (Nov.), from the Upper Mississippi, with a delegation of twelve Chippewa Indians, six of whom are chiefs, and from the Lake Superior country. This delegation are on their way to Washington, for the purpose of interceding with the President to secure, either by grant or purchase, a portion of the lands sold to the Government some time since, and thus to retain possession of their villages. These noble men of the forest bring with them three bark canoes, of exquisite workmanship, besides a full supply of implements for hunting and for war. They are dressed in Indian costume, with profusion of trinkets, feathers, claws, porcupine quills, snake rattles, &c., and on the breast of the principal chief we noticed, suspended by a massive gold ring, a silver medal, presented by the younger Adams, as a token of peace and friendship, in the year 1825. They are all fine-looking men—tall, erect (a characteristic of the tribe)—and appear to possess much of the dignity and haughty bearing peculiar to the half-civilised or savage in authority. Nevertheless, they are said to be peaceable and well-disposed men—warm friends of the Government for many years past, and profess to think a great deal of their great father, the President. We are informed that this delegation embarked in their canoes about six weeks since, from La Pointe, on the river Bois Brule, and traversed this great inland sea to the straits of St. Marie. They then disembarked, packed their canoes, war and hunting implements, entire wardrobe and provisions, on their backs, and travelled on foot across the country several hundred miles, to the head waters of the St. Croix, where they again embarked in their canoes, and glided down that stream to the great Father of Waters. When they reach Washington they will have travelled nearly three thousand miles, for the purpose of seeing and presenting in person their petition to the head of the nation."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR C. NAPIER'S SQUADRON.—This squadron, whose departure from Portsmouth we noticed last week, it is understood, is to take the following course. It first touches at Lisbon, and then goes to Gibraltar, where Sir C. Napier will find *Polypheus*, st. sl., and take her under his command, *pro tem*, and proceed to Tangiers with all his force; and having settled matters there, *Prince Regent* will go to Naples, to join Sir W. Parker's squadron, calling at Palermo on her way. Sir C. Napier will next return to Gibraltar, and it will then depend upon his despatches from home whether he will proceed on his previous-determined cruise. If he receive no instructions to the contrary, he will sail to Madeira, and thence to Santa Cruz, where *Orestes* will leave him for the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve *Nimrod*. The squadron will then return to Gibraltar, and after remaining a short time there will return to Lisbon, where Sir Charles will most likely find *Rodney*, 92, *Vanguard*, 80, and *Sidon*, st. fr., from the Mediterranean; all these ships being ordered to be detached from under the command of Sir W. Parker, and to be placed under the orders of Sir C. Napier. In the meantime he will have sent home *Reynard* from Gibraltar, and have despatched *Powerful* to Sir William Parker. At Lisbon he will send home *Plumper*.

THE COMMAND-IN-CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—It is stated that Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker will retire very shortly from the Command-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, which he has now held for more than three years and nine months.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—There is now no doubt that a considerable augmentation of this branch of the service will take place, as it is intended the troops of the Royal Horse Artillery, the field batteries, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the battalions are to take the routine of duty in the East Indies, or in any part of the world where their services may be required.

IMPROVED KIT FOR THE SOLDIER.—A proposition is now under consideration by the military authorities for the adoption of a new great-coat and knapsack for the army. The great-coat is to be of a lighter and superior texture to the one at present furnished by the Ordnance Department, and the knapsack will, with improvements in construction and shape, have the further advantage of diminishing by five or six pounds the weight now carried on the infantry soldier's back. Hitherto the great-coat has been fastened by straps outside the knapsack; the plan proposed is that the new great-coat shall be carried inside when not required for the soldier's use.

BARRACK CANTEENS.—The following circular relates to the new regulation prohibiting the sale of spirits in barrack canteens:—"Horse Guards, Sept. 27. Sir,—I have the honour to express the Commander-in-Chief's desire that you report to me, for his grace's information, the result of your observation of the effects of the regulation which prohibits the sale of spirits in regimental canteens. You will be pleased to state distinctly your opinion as to the effects (prejudicial or otherwise) of that measure upon the habits and dispositions of the men, and, above all, upon their general health; on which last-mentioned point you will, of course, obtain the opinion of the medical officer of the regiment under your command. (Signed) J. MACDONALD, Adjutant-General. To the Officer commanding Regiment." Answers to the foregoing circular have been forwarded to head-quarters. The following opinion comes from one of the most aristocratic commanders of a highly distinguished regiment:—"My opinion is, that no real benefit, either as regards health or habits of the soldiers, has been gained by prohibiting the sale of spirits in regimental canteens; and I am further of opinion that it tends to induce the soldiers to resort to the public-houses in the neighbourhood where spirits are sold, and the men are thus thrown more into the society of the civilians. Crimes resulting from drunkenness have not decreased since the introduction of the new system, and the medical officer has found no difference in the health of the men."—*Observer*.

A NEW FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.—Under the auspices of Admiral Grenfell, the Brazilian consul at Liverpool, a considerable number of respectable farmers, from Wexford, intend shortly to emigrate from that port to Rio Grande, a tract of country lying to the south-west of Rio Janeiro, where, with assistance from the Brazilian Government, sanguine hopes are entertained of the ultimate prosperity of these adventurers, who will, it is said, be followed by other parties of their countrymen.

THE REALISATION OF COMMUNIST DOCTRINE.—It is generally known that a well-known Frenchman founded some time ago a Socialist settlement, called Icaria, in the "far west" of America. The *Paris Constitutionnel* this week throws some light on the results of the undertaking, by quoting a letter from the *Courrier de la Louisiane*, written by M. E. Dubuisson, jeweller, formerly of the Rue Royale, 163, Paris, who formed part of the second advanced guard sent by M. Cabet to Icaria. This letter gives a deplorable account of the exhibition. It says that it is not true, as had been represented, that a million acres had been conceded to the Icarians; that one of the establishments destined to receive women was not fit for a stable; that on arriving in Icaria, after a long and difficult journey through forests, during which the expedition had to support severe privations, they found nothing but corpses, and no cultivated land. The letter adds, that the day after arriving the exiles unanimously resolved to abandon Icaria, which they did, leaving their effects behind; and the writer then gives a detail of his pecuniary losses, and of his having failed to obtain assistance from members of an Icarian society at New Orleans. The *Constitutionnel* also publishes a letter on the same subject, dated Paris, the 24th inst., from a M. Carnet, who communicates a letter from another member of the expedition, in which a similar woful account is given. The unfortunate Communist—a young man who had given the greater part of his fortune to Cabet—writes that, on arriving in Icaria, where both water and air are pestilential, nine men out of seventy died, and the rest fell dangerously ill. He says that, though suffering from fever and want, he succeeded in reaching New Orleans, after walking 120 leagues through the forests, and that he was there received in the hospital. He speaks in strong terms of what he calls the deception of Cabet.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The struggle with the Carlists in Catalonia still draws its slow length along. Twenty-five thousand men were on the march at the date of our latest advices from the other provinces to reinforce the army of Catalonia.

PRUSSIA.

Our advices this week from Berlin state that the preparations for the elections were being carried on actively, the magistracy having already divided the city into electoral districts, of which there were to be twice as many as at the last election, a circumstance of which the democrats complained; they stated that it divided their strength, and weakened their opposition. The Ministerialists intended to start a new Conservative paper on the 1st of January. M. Arago, the French Minister at Berlin, it was reported, would be replaced by M. Crémieux.

AUSTRIA.

There is no intelligence of interest this week from Vienna. The young Emperor has not yet visited the capital, in which the state of siege is still maintained, though in a mild form.

The Ban Jellachich has been appointed Civil and Military Governor of Dalmatia.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—At Turin, on the 19th, the Chamber of Deputies voted a monthly subsidy of 600,000 lire in favour of Venice during its struggle with the Austrians.

ROME.—Our intelligence from the "Eternal City" states that the conditions which the Pope has laid down before returning to the capital, are, that the present Ministry shall be dismissed, the Chambers dissolved, the liberty of the press temporarily suspended, the National Guard dissolved, and the clubs suppressed. Those terms were considered inadmissible by the leaders of the movement, and his Holiness, it is understood, refuses to return until he shall have received answers to a letter which he has addressed to all Catholic European Courts, requesting aid in his present difficulties. It was understood that the Pope intended immediately to remove from Gaëta to Civita Vecchia. Rome was perfectly tranquil, but an earnest wish was universally expressed to see a Constituent Assembly convoked.

HUNGARY.

The long-threatened campaign has begun, and so far the Imperialists have had the best of the contest.

An army bulletin, from Presburg, under date December 18, announces the entrance of Windischgrätz and the second army corps into that town (the second one in Hungary Proper), which had been wholly abandoned on the previous day by the Magyar troops, after they had removed the bridge of boats. On the 18th, also, Windischgrätz removed his headquarters to Cariburg (a town a little further down the Danube, in the direction of Pesth), and Wieselburg was taken by the Imperialists of the first army corps, after a fierce contest, which lasted during several hours. On the same day, also, Jellachich marched towards Hochstross, a town situated within a few miles of Raab, in which latter place the Magyars, it is said, will make a grand stand.

The armed working men of Presburg had abandoned that town before the arrival of the Imperialists. It was incapable of making any lengthened defence, and before the commencement of the insurrection the Magyars never contemplated making a stand therein. The post has been re-established between Vienna and Presburg.

According to intelligence from Lemberg and Pansowa, the Magyars had attacked the camp of the Servians, and taken it by storm. They were also preparing to bombard Légrade. The Hungarian forces had quite abandoned Sieben-burg (Transylvania).

The Imperial troops suffered greatly from cold and privation, many picquets having been found frozen to death.

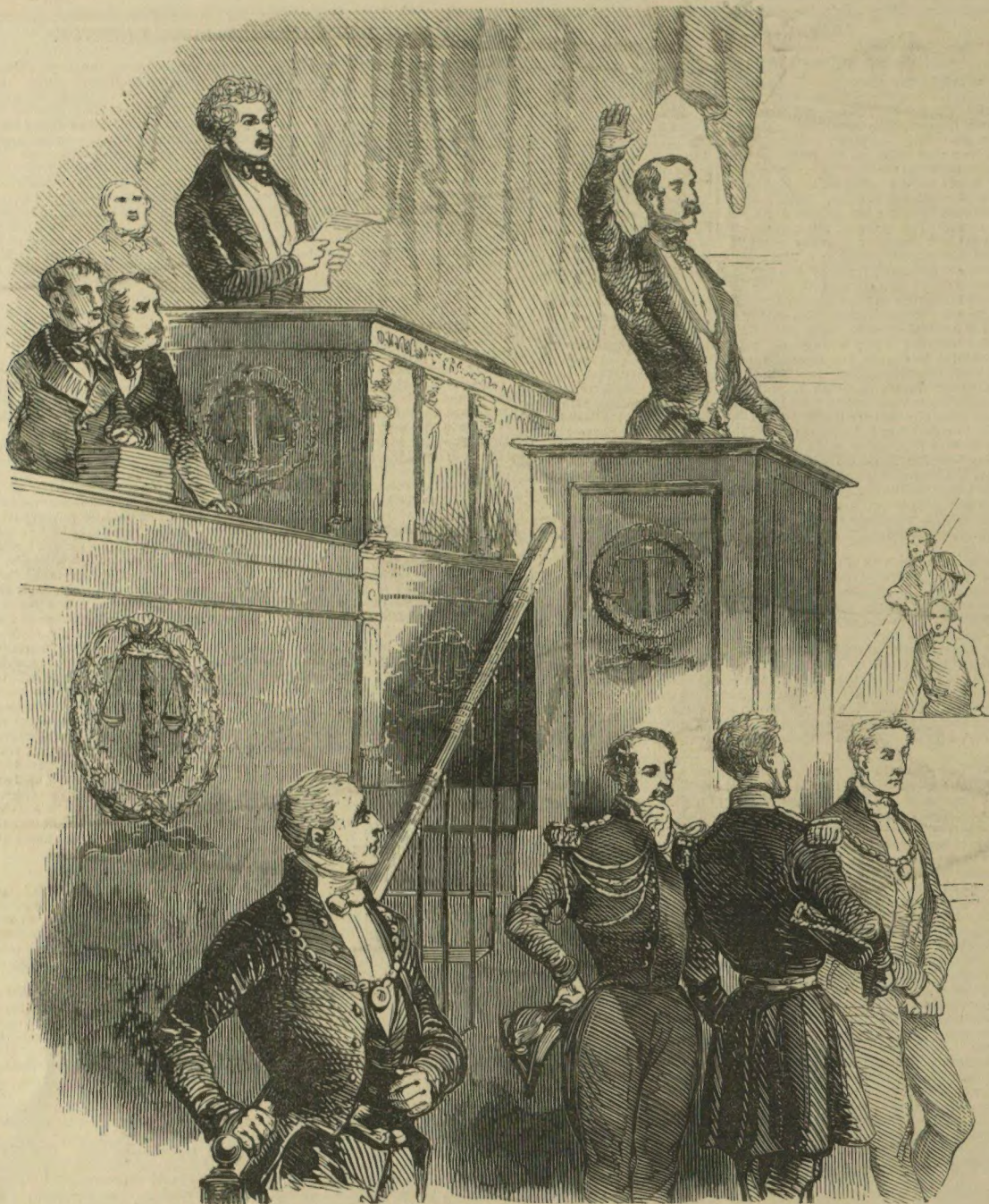
The ultimate success of the invasion was considered by many in Vienna as extremely problematical.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, December 27th, 1848.

Before my last letter could have left Paris, the unexpected movement it announced had found its solution, and the Président de la République had passed by my windows on his way to the Elysée Nationale, where his Ministers awaited him. The short speech he had made at the Assembly was entirely written by himself, and merely shown to these gentlemen for their approval. The details of this event must be long since known to you through the papers; but the following circumstance, for the authenticity of which I can vouch, has not, I believe, found its way into print. On the evening of his installation the Président wished to retain his Ministers to dinner. The invitation was parried rather than refused, till one more frank than the rest—one whose especial functions rendered him quite *au fait* on the point—respectfully observed that it would be indiscreet



LOUIS NAPOLEON, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

to accept dinners from one whose limited revenue necessitated the practice of economy, rather than the indulgence of hospitality. The lesson, though accepted at the moment, does not seem to have been very effective in its results; for the President is mounting his establishment with princely magnificence. Ten *valets de pied*, ten *hommes de peine*, and ten *frotteurs* are already engaged. The kitchen appointments are also *en train* in the same style and proportion of expense.

The review on Sunday was very imposing. It appears that many are dissatisfied with the uniform chosen on that occasion by the President. But, it may be asked, when did any man ever succeed in pleasing every one? The hat worn by the Prince was similar in form to the one worn by his uncle when First Consul. During the day there were some "few and far between" cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" It is wonderful how this gay-hearted people persist in the gravest questions: I heard it observed, "*Il n'y a rien plus facile à faire qu'un Empereur.*" I would engage to make one with a *cornet de dragées*. We really are to have *dîners*, which great fact was long doubtful; and after the day, so big with hope and expectation to all classes and all ages in this country, has passed, I will tell you some of the many pretty conceits and quaint devices which will no doubt be brought to light by the ingenious Parisians.

The entertainment given last week by Lady Elgin might really be termed a *soirée monstre*. It began with a concert; then followed some admirable recitations by Madame Charles Ledru; then a *quête* for the poor, which realised, it is said, 8000 francs; and then a ball, which did not terminate till six o'clock the following morning.

Nature's voice is seldom heard in vain; and it seems so natural for the ashes

of the dead to be confided to some near relative, that the appointment of Jerome Bonaparte to the Invalides finds a certain degree of favour with all parties. The strangest and most contradictory feelings and opinions are every day to be remarked. When the ex-King's residence at Neuilly was destroyed, in accordance with what was then called popular opinion, who would have believed that, before the close of the year, a project would be on foot for rebuilding it by public subscription? And yet so it is; and so popular is the idea, that the subscription already amounts, it is said, to 300,000f.

The success of the new Ministers yesterday, I am told, was very *pâle*; and both last night and this morning the advent of M. Thiers to office is freely spoken of.

FRANCE.

The new President, whom all accounts concur in representing as having, on his election, become suddenly very popular with the Parisians, without any apparent cause save that of his name and the possession of some of those advantages of person and manner which might be expected as a matter of course in a Bonaparte, held a grand review of the National Guard on Sunday, at which he met with a very enthusiastic reception from all classes. Between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, the *rappel* was beaten in all the quarters of Paris, for the National Guard to turn out for the Grand Review of the President of the Republic. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, the *rappel* was generally responded to, and by half-past eight all the legions were assembled in the positions previously set out for them. The troops collected in their respective positions at a somewhat earlier hour. All the officers were *en grande tenue*, and

the men were provided with their campaigning kit. Each regiment was preceded by its band, and had its flag. The regular troops consisted altogether of 40,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, and eight batteries of artillery. There were also a squadron of the horse Garde Républicaine, another of the gendarmerie of the Seine, another of the gendarmerie Mobile, a division de Guides, and a detachment of the Garde Républicaine on foot. There was, moreover, a detachment from the Invalides, carrying the lances employed only on great occasions. The Invalides were headed by General Petit and other officers. The Garde Mobile was assembled on the Place de la Concorde.

Amongst the early arrivals at the residence of the President, the Palace of the Elysée National, were the Minister of War with his staff, M. Pierre Napoleon, cousin of the President, in the uniform of a chef d'escadron of the foreign legion, and a considerable number of other officers, who were to accompany the President to the review. At about ten o'clock, the President, who had until then been in conference with his Ministers, entered the saloon, and after a few minutes' conversation, he prepared to leave the Palace for the review.

The following was the order of the *cortège*: a piquet of Lancers, of the horse National Guard; the President of the Republic, in the uniform of a general of the National Guard, wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, on horseback, having at his right hand the Minister of War, and on his left M. Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. He was attended by all the general and other officers, who had arrived for that purpose at the Palace. An immense crowd had assembled round the Palace, and when the President appeared there were loud and enthusiastic shouts of "*Vive Napoleon!*" "*Vive la France!*" "*Vive la République!*" The President, who is described as exhibiting a very graceful and commanding figure on horseback, appeared to be much gratified at his reception, and bowed repeatedly. He arrived at the Arc de Triomphe, by the Rue du Colysée, and then rode, with his staff and General Changarnier, down the entire line of troops in the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Concorde, the Rue Royale, the Boulevard de la Madeleine, the Rue de la Paix, and Place Vendôme, the Rue de Castiglione, and the Rue de Rivoli.

Along the whole line he was received with an enthusiasm which it is impossible to describe by the National Guards and the people generally. The air resounded with cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" There were also cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" At the Place de la Concorde the President took his position to witness the firing off at about twelve o'clock. The Minister of War, General Changarnier, General Lebreton, Questor of the National Assembly, and the Prefect of Police were at this time close to his person, as were also several representatives of the people. The firing off was the signal for new and loud acclamations; and the weather being at this time very fine, the effect was beautiful. During the firing off of the National Guard, several National Guards, of different legions, abandoned the ranks to present petitions to the President, all of which he received with great courtesy. When General Petit was passing, the President advanced and shook him warmly by the hand. Throughout the day he appeared to feel considerable emotion. The presence of a great number of veterans of the old Imperial Guards, wearing their ancient uniforms, figured in the review, and were the "observed of all observers." At one o'clock, the firing off had terminated. Everything passed off in the most admirable manner.

The Socialist-Democrats continue to cause apprehension from the boldness and violence with which they labour to propagate their pernicious doctrines at their frequent *réunions*. They had several banquets on Sunday and Christmas day, in various localities of Paris. Amongst the latter was one of French, German, and other foreign Socialist-Democrats at the Barrière du Maine. 450 persons were present, and amongst them 50 ladies. No representative attended. There were inscriptions to Barbes, Blanqui, Messenhausen, Albert Blum, Raspail, Louis Blanc, Caussidière, and Courtais. Toasts and speeches of the usual wild, ultra character were delivered, and amongst them, one to Robespierre, Couthon, and St. Just. The banquet passed off without any disturbance of order.

The following is given as the result of the votes in the three provinces of Algeria:—Louis Napoleon, 38,314; Cavaignac, 20,854; Lamartine, 3024; Ledru-Rollin, 5403; Raspail, 142.

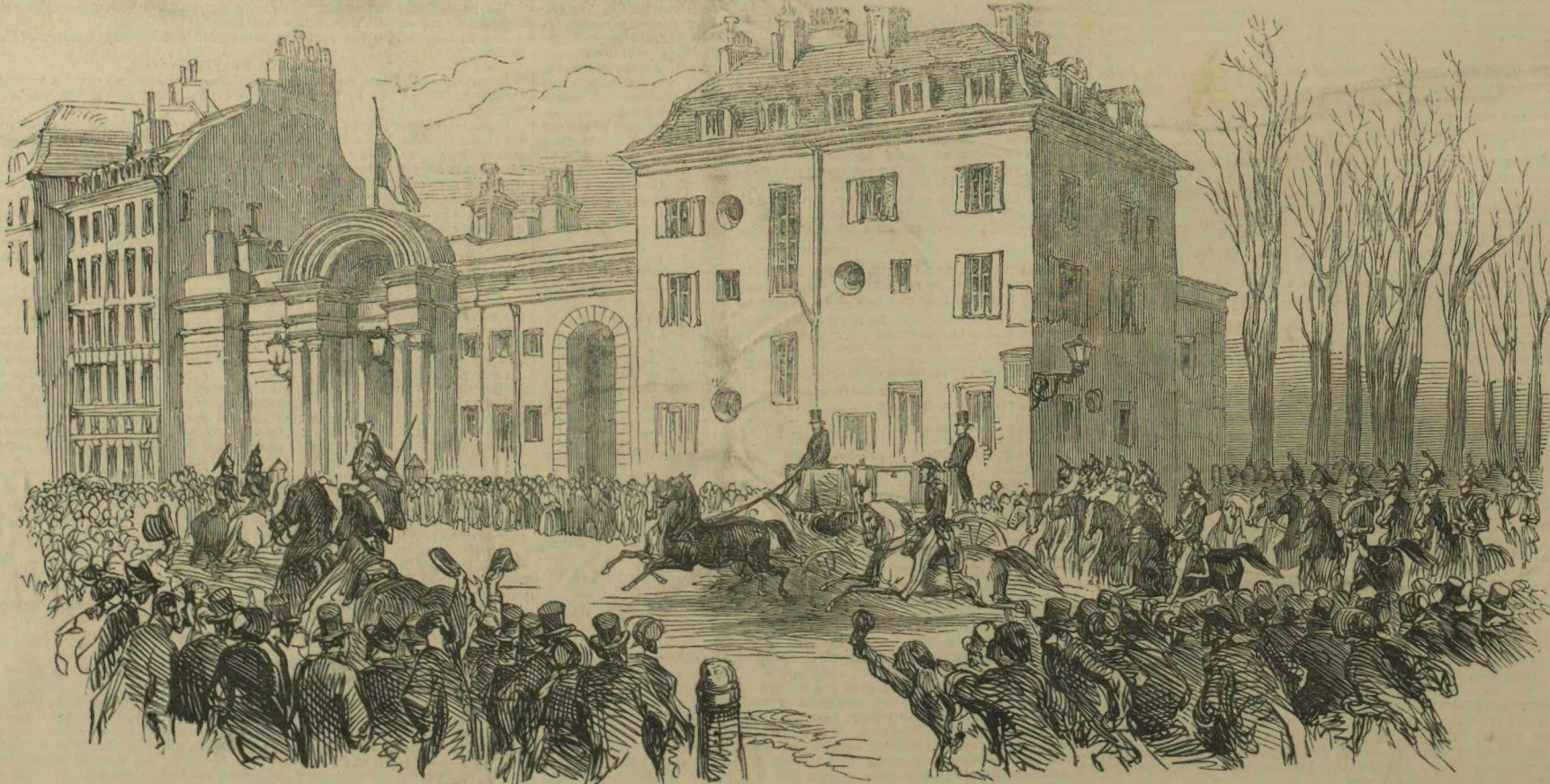
On Tuesday the National Assembly resumed its sitting, when M. Odillon Barrot made a ministerial statement, something in the nature of a programme, and a debate was raised by Ledru-Rollin, and the ultras, on a charge (iaccious enough when coming from them) of unconstitutional conduct on the part of the new President, in conferring extraordinary military powers upon General Changarnier, who is not only allowed to retain the command of the National Guards of the department of the Seine, but also has been appointed General Commanding the First Military Division, which places the whole garrison of Paris, together with the Garde Mobile, under his command. The Republicans declared that that was an excess of power which had never, at any former period, been conferred on any officer, and that it was dangerous to the liberties of the State—conveniently forgetful of the history of the past six months.

The debate is noticed below at some length.

The question of an amnesty to the prisoners of May and of June has been taken into consideration by the Cabinet, but no decision has been come to.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY.—At half-past 2 o'clock, M. Marrast, President, took the chair. M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, having entered the tribune, said:—The Assembly had learned the declaration of principles made by the President of the Republic, in which the new Cabinet fully concurred, and he now came forward to repeat the same engagements, in presence of France and Europe. He did not intend to lay before the Assembly an *exposé* of the situation of the country; but would give some explanations relative to the principle on which the Cabinet had been constructed, and the political course it intended to pursue. The Cabinet was composed of men belonging to the different political shades that had united in the election of the 10th of December. The nation had evinced such an accord, such a spirit of union, that the Cabinet should respond to it. It would neither be patriotic nor wise to disregard such a manifestation. The country wished for order, for material and moral order; order in the streets as well as in the Administration and Government. That order could only be firmly established on the day when the period of revolutionary agitation should be closed. In strongly constituting the national force it had given the best guarantee of its determination to maintain order, and it had thereby put it out of the question that it could be disturbed in future. Security was the first want of all. It was indispensable that calmness and confidence in the future be restored, as otherwise manufactures and trade would not revive. Symptoms already perceptible showed that the resumption of affairs was not a mere hope, but a reality. Agriculture, trade, and manufactures had of late considerably suffered, and cruel sacrifices had been required from the first (the 45 centimes). The new Cabinet would exert itself to introduce the severest economy in the public expenditure, and to impart a salutary impulse to public works, which was far preferable to their direct execution by the State. Its efforts would tend to encourage individual activity. M. Odillon Barrot then added that he would not enter on any *exposé* of the foreign affairs of France. Negotiations were pending which imposed great reserve on the Government. All he could say was, that the Cabinet would not rashly engage the word of France, and that it would exert itself to preserve peace as the interest of France and Europe. In conclusion, he declared that he and his colleagues would do everything in their power to restore security, consolidate the Republic, and pro-



THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC ON HIS WAY TO THE PALACE OF THE ELYSÉE NATIONAL.



THE HOTEL DU RHIN, PLACE VENDOME, LATE THE RESIDENCE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

note the development of the political education of the country. The election of the 10th December had given the Government an immense power, and it relied on the patriotic co-operation of the Assembly to enable it to accomplish its duties.

M. Ledru-Rollin next rose and attacked the Ministry for violating the constitution by its first act, namely, the delegation to General Changarnier of dictatorial powers, which placed at his disposal 150,000 troops, and double that number of National Guards, leaving him twenty-four hours before he was called upon to account for his conduct to the Minister of War, whose responsibility was not consequently complete, but chimerical. The law on the National Guard he said had also been violated, for it expressly forbade the centering in one person the command of the troops and National Guards. He also condemned the appointment of Marshal Bugeaud to the command of the Army of the Alps, and the removal of the head-quarters of that army to Bourges.

M. Odillon Barrot defended the conduct of the Government. The constitutional and legal scruples of M. Ledru-Rollin were not justified. The responsibility of Ministers was complete, and the Minister of War could delegate a portion of his authority to a General the moment he recognised himself responsible for his conduct. It was a measure of foresight, commanded by the situation of the country. The appointment of General Changarnier was merely temporary and commanded by circumstances, and the moment the Government should perceive that the country had returned to its normal condition, it would revoke the extraordinary powers with which General Changarnier had been invested.

After some further discussion, in the course of which M. Léon de Malleville, Minister of the Interior, amidst the laughter and irony of the House, expressed his satisfaction at hearing scruples of illegality in the mouth of a member of the Provisional Government, and complimented him on that personal progress, the Assembly passed to the order of the day, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first Engraving represents M. Louis Napoleon taking the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, as detailed in our Journal of last week. The President, in the tribune, wears the Order of the Legion of Honour around his neck, and a star upon his breast: he is in the act of replying to the oath, which M. Marrast has just read. Amongst the officers around the foot of the tribune were General Changarnier and General Lebreton.

In the second illustration, the President is shown on his way to his residence, the *Palace of the Elysée National* (formerly Bourbon), with the Avenue on the right, leading to the Champs Elysées. The palace is situated at the corner of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré; it was built in 1718, for the Count d'Evreux, and was afterwards purchased and occupied by Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV. At her death Louis XV. bought it of the Marquis de Marigny, as a residence for ambassadors extraordinary. In 1773, M. Beaujon, the famous banker, enlarged and embellished it; after whose death the Duchess of Bourbon purchased and occupied it till 1790, the period of her emigration. In 1792 it became national property, and during the Revolution was used as the Government printing-office. In 1800 it was sold, and converted into a garden for public amusements. Murat bought it in 1804, and resided there until his departure for Naples, when it again became the property of the Government, and was a favourite residence of the Emperor. In 1814 and 1815 it was inhabited by the Emperor of Russia, and by the Duke of Wellington. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he occupied it until the defeat of Waterloo terminated his short revolution of the *Cent Jours*. In 1816 Louis XVIII. gave it to the Duke de Berri, on whose assassination it descended to the Duke de Bordeaux. The Palace is very superbly appointed, though it has, externally, a lonely and deserted appearance. It will be recollected that Ibrahim Pacha was lodged in this Palace on his visit to Louis Philippe.

The third illustration shows the *Hôtel du Rhin*, the residence of M. Louis Napoleon during the recent election, and the scene of many a striking incident of electoral enthusiasm. The house is a fine mansion, being in the Place Vendôme, designed by Mansard, and completed by the financier Law.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The drawingrooms of Paris are becoming thronged. The fashionables resort to them in crowds; official receptions are in preparation, and Fashion, more brilliant than ever, has just resumed her empire.

The late weather has caused furs to be adopted to complete all *toilettes*. Sable is the most in fashion for morning walks. Nothing is more rich in effect, or more distinguished, than a velvet or rich damask dress, trimmed with this magnificent fur. Canadian marten may take its place, but is far from producing the same effect. Ermine is worn for dinners and evening cloaks; this showy fur is not fitted for the promenade, but requires a carriage.

Cloaks and mantles (of velvet) are trimmed with fur: some attempts have been made to line them with furs; but this lining makes them so heavy, so devoid of grace, that they are only tolerated as carriage or theatre cloaks. Again, cloaks called "wrappers," lined with levantine, are generally adopted. Satin mantles fitting to the figure are long from the skirt behind, and very short and circular in front; trimmed with a broad black lace, and surmounted with quilled ribbon. The cape descends rather lower than the figure; very much cut away on the arms, and finished in front; at the waist trimmed all round with lace, surmounted with quilled ribbon; another ribbon also quilled encircles the throat, and terminates at the waist with a rosette of ribbon and long ends: the sleeves are long, half full, trimmed with lace and quilled ribbon. These mantles are generally worn by young people.

Cachmere dresses are trimmed with two rows of deep fringe, headed with gimp. Damask or *moire* dresses are extremely elegant, when the front is trimmed with two rows of lace, rather high, arranged in zig-zag, uniting in the middle of the skirt with a knot of ribbon without ends. The bodice, with a circular peak, is trimmed like the skirt with lace, arranged in zig-zag, commencing from the shoulder to the bottom of the bodice, and meeting in the middle with knots of ribbon. The sleeves are worn just rounded at the bottom, and open on the arm, bordered with lace. Puffed sleeves are often worn; only they should be in cambric, muslin, lace, or blonde, according to the material of the dress or the rest of the *toilette*.

Ball dresses are more transparent, and more fully trimmed than ever; flowers are worn on them in profusion; and embroidered nets, with gold and silver silks, are very attractive.

Tunics are spoken of. Is this a reminiscence of the Empire? In all cases these tunics could not be but extremely graceful and becoming. The elegant Princess Mathilde Demidoff is about to set the fashion to all our elegant Parisians, who already flock around her. Feathers, flowers, and diamonds play the principal part in the head-dresses.

Velvet dresses are so much adopted for morning calls, that ladies of distinction wear them little for evening. Pekin satins, brocades of gold and silver, plain satins, or brocaded with brilliant colours, ornamented with laces and jewels, make splendid dresses for ladies who do not dance, and allow young persons to adorn themselves with light tissues—so fresh, so transparent, so becoming to the freshness of their age. "Napoleon" tulle is all the rage amongst our young dancers. They are the greatest and most charming novelty of the day.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR

POSTSCRIPT.

BURGLARY AT KENSINGTON.—On Thursday, information was received by the police of an extensive robbery, on the preceding night, of valuable jewellery, ancient and foreign coins, Bank of England notes, &c., to the value of upwards of £500, from the residence of Count Carlo Pepello, 11, St. George's-terrace, Gloucester-road, Kensington. The burglars are supposed to have entered an empty house in the terrace, ascended to the top, and proceeded outside along the roofs of the adjoining houses to No. 11, which they entered by removing a pane of glass from the attic window. The robbery was effected while the family were at dinner in the drawing-room.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

The mail steamer *Britannia*, which arrived in Liverpool on Thursday, has brought intelligence to the 12th instant from New York. Public attention was centred more in the intelligence from the gold regions of California than upon any other topic; and in reference to which the papers are almost completely filled.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made his report to Congress, which, as usual, is a very lengthy one. It possesses nothing of interest to Europeans. Some cases of cholera had appeared at New York; and lively apprehensions had begun to be entertained of the spreading of that disease.

Mr. Macready had had a most enthusiastic reception at Baltimore, on the 12th inst.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR.

On Christmas-day, the Queen and Prince, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended divine service at eleven o'clock, in the private chapel in the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay performed the service, and administered the holy sacrament. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent and her ladies in waiting, Viscount Canning, the Baron Stockmar, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Phipps, the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Mr. Glover, and Dr. Mayer.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert took an early walk in the Home-park and Slopes. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl Grey, Viscount Canning, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, and Colonel Bouverie, went out shooting in Windsor-park. Mr. Fajla has had the honour of completing his sittings for a miniature of her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, by command of her Majesty. The Royal dinner party included, in addition to the Royal Household, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Liverpool, and Viscount Canning.

THE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Thursday evening, Shakespeare's play, "The Merchant of Venice," was performed, by command of her Majesty, in the Castle. The stage for the performance was in the Rubens Room. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite in waiting, sat on a raised platform in the centre of the apartment. The other guests honoured with invitations to the entertainment were seated on either side, on seats of crimson satin, damask, and gold. The following was the programme of the Royal entertainment, which commenced at eight o'clock:—

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Duke of Venice	Mr Diddar
Antonio (the Merchant of Venice)	Mr Rogers
Bassanio (his Friend)	Mr A Wigan
Salanio	Mr Boyce
Salanio (Friends to Antonio and Bassanio)	Mr Conway
Gratiano	Mr Webster
Lorenzo (in love with Jessica)	Mr Leigh Murray
Shylock (a Jew)	Mr Charles Keay
Tubal (a Jew, his Friend)	Mr Howe
Launcelot Gobbo (a Clown, Servant to Shylock)	Mr Kealey
Old Gobbo (Father to Launcelot)	Mr Addison
Leonardo (Servant to Bassanio)	Mr Field
Balthazar	Mr Clarke
Portia (Servant to Portia)	Mr Coe
Stephano	Mr Charles Keay
Portia (a rich Heiress)	Mr Kealey
Nerissa (her Waiting-maid)	Mrs Compton (late Miss Emmeline Montague)
Jessica (Daughter to Shylock)	
Director	Mr Charles Keay
Assistant-Director	Mr George Ellis
Prompter and Stage Manager	Mr Frederick Webster

The theatre was arranged and the scenery painted by Mr. Thomas Grieve. Her Majesty's private band attended in an ante-room. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Liverpool, &c.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ORDINATIONS.—The following Ordinations have lately taken place:—On Thursday, the 21st, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the parish church at Croydon, six deacons and seven priests; by the Archbishop of York, at Bishops-thorpe, ten deacons and seven priests; by the Bishop of Chichester, at the Cathedral, eleven deacons and seven priests; by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, at the Cathedral, Douglas, three priests; On Sunday, the 24th, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at the Cathedral, fourteen deacons and eleven priests; by the Bishop of Lincoln, at the Cathedral, eight deacons and ten priests; by the Bishop of London, twelve deacons and seven priests; by the Bishop of Oxford, twenty-two deacons and twenty priests; by the Bishop of St. David's, at St. David's College, Lampeter, seven deacons and eight priests.

CONSECRATIONS.—All Saints, Liverpool, by the Bishop of Chester, Dec. 22.—Brompton, near Chatham, by the Bishop of Rochester, Dec. 20. Towards the erection of this church, the Rev. Mr. Conway, curate of St. Nicholas, Rochester, contributed £4000, and his sister, Miss Conway, £2000. Mr. Conway has further endowed it with £50 per annum.—Kemptown, Brighton. The new church erected by the Marquis of Bristol is nearly ready for consecration: nearly half the seats are to be free.—Leek. The new church dedicated to St. Luke, and which has just been consecrated, still requires funds to complete the tower and spire. The church is in the early English style, and will accommodate about 600 hearers.

CAMBRIDGE HULSEAN PRIZE.—The Hulsean Prize has been adjudged to H. T. Wroth, M.A., St. John's College.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—At the adjudication of the prizes, on Commemoration-day, one under-graduate, Mr. Carver, obtained the following—for English and Latin declamation, Latin verse, and Reading.

The Bishop of Ely's next Ordination will take place on Sunday, the 4th of March next. All papers to be sent to his Lordship's secretary, J. Burder, Esq., 29, Parliament-street, Westminster, on or before the 3rd of February.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. H. J. Lockwood, late curate of Whipstead, Suffolk, has been presented with a silver salver by his late parishioners, as a testimony of their regard and esteem.

SUPPRESSED IRISH BISHOPS.—A petition to the Queen has been adopted and signed, with one or two exceptions, by the clergy of the diocese of Dromore, for the restoration of the suppressed bishops.

The Rev. G. A. F. Hart, has been appointed chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, in the place of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.

LORD FIELDING has addressed a letter on church matters to Mr. Rochford Clark, in which he recommends that gentlemen to be more moderate in the language which he uses towards those who differ from him. His Lordship further recommends that we should amend our own faults, rather than give exaggerated statements of the failings of others.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL'S EXPLANATION has just issued from the press. The following is an extract:—"As in the following work I have frankly attacked the union between the Church and State, I feel constrained to bear my humble testimony to the piety and worth of many who uphold it. I have stated, without reserve, the influence of the system upon prelates; but how many instances occur in which men, raised to the most ensnaring honours, have successfully resisted their temptations! Of those prelates with whom I have the honour to be acquainted, some I admire for their simplicity, benevolence, and liberality; and others still more for eminent piety. Most wisely in many instances, and most conscientiously, I doubt not, in all, have the present Government administered their ecclesiastical patronage. Still more anxious am I to do justice to my beloved and honoured brethren, the evangelical ministers of the Establishment. Having acted with them for many years, I can speak of their principles with confidence. Numbers of them, whose names I should rejoice to mention here with honour, are as sincere in adhering to the Establishment as I wish to be in quitting it. Of many of them, I am convinced that they surpass me in devotedness to Christ. Worthy successors of Romaine and John Venn, of Newton, Cecil, and Thomas Scott, of Robinson and Simeon, I hope that, remaining conscientiously in the Establishment, they will have the respect and affection of all good men. May they enjoy increasing comfort and usefulness to the end of their ministry! While I condemn a State prelacy, I honour each pious prelate; while I mourn the relations of godly pastors to the State, I no less rejoice in their godliness. The reasons for separation appear to me clear; but I do not expect others to think as I do. In claiming my own liberty of judgment, I learn to respect theirs. To remain in the Establishment with my views would be criminal—with theirs is a duty. If by any of my expressions I have unnecessarily wounded the feelings of my Christian brother, I ask him to forgive me. If I have unconsciously fallen into any exaggeration, I deeply deplore it. Throughout the work I have made a clear distinction between Evangelical and un-Evangelical clergymen—between those who preach the Gospel and those who do not preach it. No spurious liberality—no fear of censure—should obliterate the distinction; yet many, doubtless, who are not ranked among the Evangelical party—who do not support their institutions, and who do not usually act with them—may be converted and faithful ministers of Christ. Lastly, I must express my regret that I have not done more for the welfare of a friendly, considerate, and willing church, to which I have been for twenty-two years a pastor, and with whom I hoped to have spent the remainder of my days. Sterner duties, which the study of the Word of God has forced upon my attention, have to be fulfilled. But I cannot quit them without an earnest prayer that my successor may receive much grace to build them up in piety, nor without my grateful thanks for their abundant and unvarying kindness."

PRIZE ESSAY.—A prize of fifty guineas has been awarded to the Rev. Thomas Woodward, formerly scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, now curate of Pethard, diocese of Cashel, for the best essay on the following subject:—"What evidence does Holy Scripture afford for the opinion that demoniacal possession ceased with the ascension of our blessed Lord; and how does our practical knowledge of human life correspond with the notices of Scripture on the point?" The judges were, Rev. Thomas Dale, Rev. W. Goode, and John Poynder, Esq.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE CITY GAS BILL.—Mr. Deputy Harrison's amendment, condemnatory of cheap gas, which was carried at the previous Court of Commissioners of Sewers by a majority of one, was rescinded on Saturday by a similar majority, so evenly are parties ranged for and against applying to Parliament for powers to procure gas at a cheap rate. The bill having been thus again brought forward, its clauses were then gone through *seriatim*, and alterations were adopted (also by a majority of one) to the effect of limiting the power of the Commissioners to borrow to the amount of £100,000 instead of £500,000, and of preventing them from possessing the power of purchasing the gas-works and mains compulsorily of the existing companies, and of making gas themselves for the supply of the city. The bill is therefore rendered almost nugatory.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO LONDON.—The Henley and London Water-works and Navigation, which has been for some time under consideration, has now assumed a tangible form, and a highly respectable meeting of the promoters was held on Friday, the 22d inst., at the office of Messrs. Burchell, Kilgour, and Parsons.—Mr. McClean and Mr. Blackwell, the engineers of the company, explained; and Mr. Cubitt corroborated the general plan of the undertaking. They stated that it was proposed to bring into London one hundred million gallons of water daily, at such a level as would supply the greater portion of the metropolis without pumping, being a little above the reservoirs of the New River Company and other water-works, for whose service it could be rendered available; and that the water required for the elevated portions of the northern districts would be raised to the necessary height by power obtained by the descent of the water required for the lower districts. The quantity was stated to be so abundant that the pipes would be always full, so as to afford an instant supply in cases of fire, and also that a constant stream should pass through every dwelling, and the sewers have always flowing through them a body of water amply sufficient for their effectual cleansing; it was, in effect, bringing a great portion of the river Thames into London at a height of upwards of one hundred feet above its present level, and pouring it through the houses and sewers, instead of letting it flow through Vauxhall-bridge. Mr. Cubitt further stated that his attention had been much directed to plans for supplying the metropolis with water, but this proposition appeared to him the most complete in its general outline, and demanded confidence from its simplicity and its extreme feasibility. In the description of the plans it was stated by the promoters that a charge of only one-halfpenny per thousand gallons, instead of the present price of the water companies (varying from 4d. to 6d. for that quantity), would return a profit equal to 10 per cent. on the proposed outlay. In answer to objections as to the combination of navigation with the water supply, Mr. Cubitt and Mr. Baxendale exposed the fallacy of any pollution of water from the passage of a few boats. The objection would seem natural to those who had only observed stagnant canals, but would be removed by the reflection that one hundred barges a day could produce no effect upon the vast body of water in question, while the purity must be deemed absolute when compared with the water of the Thames, even at Chelsea, which had received between that point and Henley the drainage from a population exceeding seventy-five thousand persons, besides the contamination derivable from the sewerage of London, brought up by the tide, and held in perpetual suspension by the perturbation of steam-boats. It appeared that upwards of one-half of the capital had been already subscribed, and that the plans and sections had been deposited, and all the necessary notices attended to in order to go to Parliament, with the view of obtaining an act during the ensuing session; and the object of the present meeting was to bring the matter immediately before the public, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers for the remainder of the capital. A series of resolutions was then passed, expressive of the approbation of the meeting, appointing an influential provisional committee, &c., and the gentlemen present subscribed their names for shares, and pledged themselves to promote the undertaking.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S CORPORATION.—On Tuesday a meeting of the "Corporation for the Relief of Merchant Seamen, their Widows and Children," was held at the Society's Offices, Birch-lane; G. Lindsay, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the last court, and the cash accounts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, were read and approved, after which the meeting proceeded to consider the cases of upwards of fifty applicants. The secretary stated that during the present year there had been 1606 applicants before the committee, to nearly all of whom temporary relief or permanent pensions had been granted.

WESLEYAN TRACT SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening the thirty-second annual meeting of the Southwark branch of this association was held in the Southwark Chapel, Long-lane, Southwark. D. W. Wire, Esq., presided. The secretary read the annual report. From that document it appeared that during the last year 66,149 tracts had been distributed, of which number 4800 were sent to the Benevolent Society, 5375 given to the subscribers, 8000 sent to the Thames Bethel, 4800 to the workhouses, 850 distributed among day-schools, and the remainder by the society. The association is debtor to the treasurer for the sum of £13. The report was adopted.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.—In consequence of a resolution carried in the Court of Common Council, considerable alterations are to be immediately commenced at the Mansion-house, under the superintendence of the Committee of the City Lands. It is well known that numerous complaints have been made of the annoyance to which merchants and others engaged in transacting important business at the Mansion-house have been constantly subjected, on account of the confined space of the justice-room. The Corporation, through its committee, has recommended that a new justice-room should be built, under the direction of the City Architect. On Tuesday the work was commenced, and it will occupy the workmen about six weeks. Until the new justice-room shall have been completed, the business of the Mansion-house will be transacted in another part of the building. Improvements have been already commenced in the Egyptian-hall, and in the corridor leading to that place of festivity.

THE CITY OF LONDON SEWERS ACT.—On Monday next the new act for the sanitary improvement of the City of London, and for the better cleansing, paving, and lighting the same, will come into operation. It contains 266 clauses, and eight schedules of forms, repealing for two years several other acts of Parliament, and conferring on the Commissioners of Sewers additional powers for sanitary purposes. New regulations already framed will shortly be enforced. The sole power of cleansing, lighting, and paving the city of London is vested in the Commissioners. There are various provisions with respect to the preservation of health and the removal of nuisances, of a similar description to clauses in the Health of Towns Act and the Removal of Nuisances Act passed in the last session of Parliament. It is provided that no interment in any grave shall take place which shall not leave five feet clear of soil above the coffin; and by the 89th section it is declared that the poor have great difficulty at all times in obtaining, and frequently are utterly unable to procure, a fit and proper place in which to deposit their dead before interment, and for remedy whereof it is enacted the Commissioners of Sewers may, if they shall think fit, provide a place in which the poor, under proper rules and regulations, may be permitted to deposit the bodies of their dead previously to interment, and to cause the bodies so deposited therein to be decently taken care of so long as the Commissioners shall allow the same to remain. New houses are not to be built without drains, and notice of building is to be given to the Commissioners. Full powers are given to the Commissioners with respect to all sewers within the city and liberties thereof. Penalties are to be enforced against persons neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of the statute; and on non-payment of fines the offenders to be committed to Giltspur-street Prison for any period not exceeding three months, unless the penalty or forfeiture be sooner paid and satisfied. The act is declared to be a public act, and to be judicially taken notice of as such: it is to be called "The City of London Sewers Act, 1848," and to remain in force for two years, from the 1st January, 1849, and thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

WORKING MEN'S ESSAYS ON THE SABBATH.—On Wednesday, the prizes offered to working men for essays written by them on the temporal advantages of the Sabbath to the labouring classes, were awarded and distributed at a crowded meeting assembled in the large room at Exeter Hall. The report stated that Mr. Henderson, of Glasgow, had offered three prizes of £25, £15, and £10 respectively for the three best essays written by working men on the temporal advantages of the Sabbath. The number of manuscripts sent in amounted to no less than 1045, and it was thereupon suggested that it would be desirable to give a number of supplementary prizes of £5 each to the writers of the best essays. His Royal Highness Prince Albert announced his intention to give ten prizes of £5 each for this purpose, and about eighty prizes in all were placed at the disposal of the adjudicators. A resolution expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the report of the adjudicators, and a second, expressing the gratification of the meeting that 1045 British workmen had stood forth as defenders of their Sabbath, having been carried, the names of the ten successful competitors for the prizes given by his Royal Highness Prince Albert were announced, and several of the number having answered to their names, stood forward upon the platform and received the prizes from the hands of Lord Ashley, who presided on the occasion. The noble chairman, in presenting the prizes, said he was instructed to express the deep satisfaction which the Prince Consort and her Majesty felt in witnessing this movement on behalf of the due observance of the Sabbath which was taking place among the working classes. (Cheers.) He was also commanded by his Royal Highness to express the deep interest with which both the Queen and himself regarded the temporal and spiritual welfare of the working classes of this country. (Cheers.) The names of the other successful competitors for the £5 prizes having been called over, and the prizes having been presented to them by the chairman, the winners of the three premiums of £10, £15, and £25, given by Mr. Henderson, stood forward and received their prizes. A vote of thanks to Lord Ashley terminated the proceedings.

RAGGED SCHOOLS FOR DESTITUTE POOR CHILDREN.—The benevolent and charitable will, at this season of the year, find ragged schools an excellent medium to convey their bounty to the most destitute of their fellow-creatures. About 280 children attending the St. Giles's Ragged Schools (now temporarily carried on in George-street, St. Giles's) were supplied on Christmas Day with hot roast beef, potatoes, bread, and plum-pudding, at the expense of a few benevolent individuals.

STREET CLEANSING.—THE STREET ORDERLIES.—The report of the committee and council of the National Philanthropic Association for the Employment of the Poor presents the following statement on the subject of street cleansing by "street orderlies":—"The 'street orderlies' (48 in number) have each allotted to them daily a space varying from two to three thousand superficial yards, from which they are ordered to remove without delay the deposits from the passing cattle. These deposits are then removed in a cart or wheelbarrow every quarter of an hour to some adjacent stable-yard, and in a few hours carted away by the market gardeners, or else to a laystall near the canal or river side. The immediate removal of these deposits preserves the streets clean,

as the dirt on stone pavements chiefly arises from this source. The streets that have been cleansed by the street orderlies are the Haymarket, Coventry-street, Great Windmill-street, Piccadilly, Panton-street, Jermyn-street, and St. Martin's-lane, Princes-street, Rupert-street, Titchborne-street, Queen-street, Archer-street, Dean-street, Market-street, Old Compton-street, Carlisle-street, George-yard, Ham-yard, Lisle-street, South side of Leicester-square, Green-street, Hemming's-row, New-street, Bedfordbury, St. Martin's-place, Oxendon-street, Duke-street, &c. This, which is termed the sanitary system of street cleansing, was commenced in Great Windmill-street on the 9th day of August last, and the men employed have been either the inmates of workhouses or labourers in parish stone-yards, or otherwise in such a destitute condition as would have compelled them speedily to apply for parish relief. The system adopted by the National Philanthropic Association keeps the streets clean by preventing their being dirty. The street orderlies have, moreover, constantly preserved personal cleanliness since they have been engaged, presenting in this respect a singular contrast to the usual condition of parish scavengers."—The report concludes with an appeal to the public for further support.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Dec. 1848.—On and after the 1st of January, 1849, the British rate of postage of 6d. the half-ounce on letters from the United Kingdom, addressed to Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and conveyed by the direct Hamburg packets, or by private ship, direct from London, or Hull to Hamburg, will be combined with 4d., the rate due to Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, which includes the transit rate payable to Hamburg. This combined rate of 10d. the half-ounce, &c., may either be paid in advance or left unpaid, at the option of the sender; but the payment of the British rate only, according to the existing practice, will not be permitted.

GAS EXPLOSION AT KING'S COLLEGE.—An explosion of gas took place on Tuesday evening at King's College. Some fresh pipes have been laid down to convey gas to portions of the building in which it had not been hitherto employed. A workman engaged in laying down the pipes cut through one of them, not knowing that it was already in connexion with the main pipe, and a quantity escaped into a large passage on the lower story, into which a person having entered with a light, an explosion immediately occurred. No other damage was done, however, than the breaking of about 112 squares of glass. No one was injured by the accident.

NUMEROUS FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—Between the hours of ten A.M. on Tuesday, and the same hour on Wednesday, no fewer than ten fires occurred in the metropolis, which kept the firemen and engines during that period in continued movement. One fire took place at 3, Tennis-court, Middle-row, Holborn, belonging to Mr. J. Quain, a carpenter. It commenced in the cellar, in which a quantity of shavings were deposited. Timely information having been forwarded to the fire stations, the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the lower part of the house.—Another fire occurred at 29, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, by which a child nearly lost its life. It appears that a young child had been left in the bookbinders' room, when it set fire to a quantity of paper cuttings, and the flames nearly encircled her. Her screams brought assistance, when she was fortunately rescued, and the fire soon extinguished.—The third fire was at 20, Colville-place, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, belonging to Mr. Alfred Vile, proprietor of the Rose and Crown Tavern. It was caused from some partially consumed tobacco falling in the stuffing at the end of the skittle-ground. The inmates soon got the flames out, before any material damage was done.—About the same time a fire broke out at 35, Fish-street-hill, belonging to Mr. Arthur Snowden, butcher. It was caused by a spark falling from a lighted candle, which set a cupboard and the furniture in the second floor in flames.—About an hour previously, a fire, which at one period threatened very serious consequences, took place on the premises belonging to Mr. Donald Robertson, a dairyman, No. 15, Sherrard-street, Golden-square. This was also caused by a spark from a candle, which set the bed and furniture in flames.—The seventh fire occurred at No. 1, Bow-common-lane, Bromley, in the occupation of Mr. N. Nealing, which did considerable damage.—About the same time a fire broke out in Hungerford-street, Strand. It occurred in the first floor, and was not extinguished until the bed and furniture therein were destroyed.—The eighth fire was at 5, East-street, Finsbury-market, in the tenure of Messrs. J. Roscoe and Son, oil and colourmen. The firemen, by dint of great exertion, got the flames out, but not until the shop and its contents were severely damaged.—The ninth fire was at 74, Houndsditch, belonging to Messrs. Jones and Co., leather-sellers. It was caused by a bottle, filled with whisky, bursting with the heat of the counting-house fire. The firemen soon got the flames out, but not before the stock with the basement was damaged by fire, &c.—The other fire was in Argyle-street, New-road, but the damage done was not considerable.

FIRE IN SOUTHWARK.—On Monday night, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Plummer, a coal dealer and timber-merchant, 100, Great Dover-road, Southwark. The premises, which were four stories high, extended backwards a considerable distance, the back portion being filled with piles of timber. A policeman saw a body of flame shooting through the front shutters, and commenced knocking at the door, which he did for some time without receiving an answer or seeing any of the residents. At length he was obliged to make a retreat, as the flames shot through the windows, and extended almost over the road in one body. When the engines arrived, the whole of the timber in the open yard, as well as the front premises, was enveloped in one broad sheet of flame, which was not extinguished until the whole of Mr. Plummer's extensive premises were gutted, the bare walls only remaining. Besides which, the adjoining premises of Mr. Penny, trimming-seller, are extensively damaged by fire, and the roof burnt off. The total loss is very considerable.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.—The deaths in London during the week ending Saturday last numbered 1118, the average being 1154. The mortality would have been still more under the average but for the continued prevalence of scarlatina, which destroyed during the seven days 110 persons, the average being only 47. The births were 1521.

THE CHOLERA.—The deaths from cholera registered between the week ending September 23 and Saturday last, a period of three months, have been 449, of which 265 occurred on the south side of the Thames. In the last five weeks, however, the greatest number of deaths has occurred in the eastern districts of the metropolis.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been chiefly remarkable for the great change of temperature. During the early part of the week the weather was fine with a dry air and a very low temperature, which was from 8° to 10° below the average for the season; and during the latter part the air has been moist, with a high temperature, which exceeded the average value for the season by several degrees. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was cloudless throughout the day; the direction of the wind was E.N.E. The day was exceedingly cold, and, in this respect, exhibited a great contrast to the previous weather; the average temperature of the air was 29°. Friday, the sky was cloudless till late in the evening; the direction of the wind was N.E.; the day was very cold; the average temperature was 31°. Saturday, the sky was overcast for the most part till the evening; the direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature of the air was 29°. Sunday, the sky was partially covered during the early part of the day, and it was overcast at the latter part; the direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature of the air was 34°. Monday, the sky was, for the most part, overcast; the direction of the wind was S.E., and the average temperature of the air was 40°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast, and an occasional thin rain was falling; the direction of the wind was S.E., and the average temperature of the air was 47°. Wednesday, the sky was partially covered by cloud before noon, and wholly covered after noon; rain began to fall at 9 P.M.; the average temperature of the air was 46°, and that for the week ending this day was 37°.

The following are the exact thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, Dec. 21, the highest during the day was 34 deg., and the lowest was 25 deg.	
Friday, Dec. 22,	39 24
Saturday, Dec. 23,	39½ 21
Sunday, Dec. 24,	38½ 21
Monday, Dec. 25,	40 24
Tuesday, Dec. 26,	52 42
Wednesday, Dec. 27,	52 41

Blackheath, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1848.

J. G.

THE SHRINE OF ST. EDMUND.—This unique relic, which in latter times has formed the nave of the church of Grensted, in Essex, has recently been condemned, from the serious inroads made on its otherwise sound timbers by the *pinnus*, a species of insect well known for its rapid and destructive habits. This curious church has long been known to antiquaries, and identified as the original shrine of St. Edmund, erected by the monks A.D. 1010, the body resting in this place on its return from London to Bury; it having been removed from the latter town for safety, on a sudden attack made by the Danes on the coast of Suffolk. An account of its early history formed the subject of a paper by Mr. Burkitt, read at a recent meeting of the British Archaeological Association, and in which records were quoted establishing its identity. Drawings and plans were exhibited, showing the form of the original shrine, which from time to time has been greatly altered to adapt it for a modern church. Its construction was extremely simple, and consisted of oak trees split in two, and fastened together with wooden pins to a plate or sill. These split trees, placed upright and fitting close, formed the four walls. On the demolition of the church the worm-eaten wood was removed, but a considerable portion being found in an extraordinarily sound state has been restored. It is to be hoped that means will be taken to preserve this primitive relic of former times, which has weathered the storms of more than 800 years.

OREGON TERRITORY.—The *Buffalo Advertiser* has the following respecting this territory, which a short time since excited much interest:—"There are few who take into consideration the extent of our territory west of the Rocky Mountains. To say nothing of the vast territories of California and New Mexico, of which we have recently come into possession, Oregon itself is large enough for a respectable republic. It appears, by official documents, that on the east it skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains; on the south, 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains; on the west, 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean; on the north, 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This area, or immense valley, contains 350,000 square miles—capable, undoubtedly, of forming seven states as large as New York, or forty states of the dimensions of Massachusetts. Some of the islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a state by themselves. These are situated north of the parallel of 48. Vancouver's Island, 260 miles in breadth, contains 13,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's or Washington Island, 160 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, contains 4000 square miles. On both of these immense islands, that lie between the high parallels of 40 and 50 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Cattle of good quality, and other veins of minerals, have been found."



NEW YEAR'S NIGHT IN AN IRISH CABIN.—DRAWN BY TOPHAM.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.

THE accompanying illustration is from the pencil of Mr. Topham, with whose charming illustrations of Irish character our readers are already familiar. It represents the interior of a Cabin in the south of Ireland, upon New Year's Night, when, as well as on Christmas Eve, the interior is lighted up with a "raal mowl" candle, and the peasantry give way with all the buoyancy of their nature to the full enjoyment of this season of hope. At the close of, perhaps, the only meal at which (except the Christmas dinner) butcher's meat makes its appearance, the floor is cleared for the dance; the table is removed to the wall, and Tim, the piper, who has been specially invited for the occasion, is mounted thereon, upon a stool, beside the candle, and then commences the famous Irish jig.

The dance, which is generally kept up late, is sustained with unflagging vigour, in all the perplexities of "double shuffle," "heel-and-toe," &c., by a young couple from the neighbourhood; while the more aged, as well as the more youthful, form admiring groups of observers. It is upon such occasions as these that the young lover, who may have taken part in the dance, or who is yet waiting for his turn, prefers his suit with greatest effect upon the coy but willing girl of his choice. The various incidents of a festive meeting of this sort, and the several characteristics of youth and age, are cleverly depicted by the Artist. It is a truthful representation of many a scene in the south and west of Ireland at this period.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

No novelty was required at this theatre, on Tuesday, with the attractions of the only version of the "Haunted Man," and the last burlesque—the "Enchanted Isle." The house was as crowded as it always is; but where every night at this lucky theatre appears to be a Boxing Night, there is little to remark upon.

We have engraved the great comic scene of *Tetterby* (Mr. Wright), with his "almost any amount of small children you may please to name." The scene is *Tetterby's* arkite room, at the back of his shop. Mr. Wright's performance is a piece of rich humour throughout, with little or no exaggeration, though the character is a tempting one. The infantine folks never fail upon the stage; and in this case, their freaks, combined with their father's drollery, form a lively relief to the piece. But the best accompaniment to this scene is the extract from Mr. Dickens's work—a truly Bozzian scene, quoted in our Number of last week.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week there has been an unusual number of musical entertainments.

On Saturday night, at Exeter Hall, the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY gave a remarkably fine performance of Handel's "Messiah," conducted by Costa.

This sublime oratorio has assumed a fresh form, and the combined phalanx of amateurs and professors enter into the execution with renewed vigour.

The programme of the sixth of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, at Exeter Hall, opened with gleanings from Auber's "Masaniello," that is to say, the late Mr. T. Cooke's adaptation of the "Muetto de Portici," liberties being taken with the text, which, in these times, arrangers of foreign operas would not venture upon. It is gratifying to learn that Auber's "Masaniello" will be one of the great lyric novelties at the forthcoming Royal Italian Opera season, since it abounds with such magnificent chorusses; and the overture alone, with Costa's band, would be a principal object of attraction. At the last Wednesday Concert, Thalberg played for the last time, being about to commence a provincial tour, undertaken by Mr. Beale. Master Roucheray (a very clever boy), violinist, and Vivier, the king of horn-players, were the other solo instrumentalists; and there was a goodly array of vocalists, in the Misses Poole, Dolby, Ransford, Nelson, Stewart, Pyne (sisters, two); Messrs. Sims Reeves, Whitworth, T. Williams, and Ransford. The band played Lavenu's "Zanoni" overture. Mr. Stanners has been hitherto extremely fortunate in his speculations; and we hope he may be induced to select music of a higher class in future.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL gave his entertainment on Tuesday, at the Westminster Literary Institution, and on Wednesday at the Whittington Club, in aid of the funds of the Early Closing Association, on which occasions he sang a new song, "A Voice from the Counter."

There was a Concert at the Sussex Hall, in the City, on Wednesday; the principal singers being Miss Lucombe, Miss R. Isaacs, Messrs. J. Parry, Weiss, H. Smith, Genge, and Maurice Davies.

There was, on the same evening, a Concert at the National Hall, Holborn, at which Miss Betts and Mrs. Temple, Messrs. H. Smith, Handley, Signors Nappi and Minati, were the leading vocalists.

On Thursday evening a Concert took place at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, at which Misses Birch, Miran, R. Isaacs, Messrs. Harrison, Leffler, J. Parry, and the Cases were the principal artists.

THE DUMBOLTON SERENADERS, besides their performances at the St. James's Theatre, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, had concerts at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, Thursday and Saturday.

MR. ALLCROFT'S TWELFTH ANNUAL CONCERT at the Princess's Theatre was well attended. There were upwards of fifty pieces in the programme. Mdlle. Nissen, M. Thalberg, the Dumbolton Serenaders, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Phillips, C. Braham, Allen, Harrison, Miss Lucombe, Miss Birch, Mdlle. Duicken, Master Thriwall, and Mr. Lazarus were the leading professors.

HANDEL'S "JUDAS MACCABEUS."—The London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Surman, announced this oratorio for the 29th, at Exeter Hall.—The Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, has announced the same work for Monday, Jan. 8.

M. JULLIEN.—The provincial tour has commenced; and on Friday, M. Julien, with his band, was to be at Liverpool. Madame Thillon has been engaged to sing at these concerts.

A YOUNG lady, named Newcombe, a pupil of Thalberg's, will appear next season, as a pianiste.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Lablache (the Titan of basses) and Madame Persiani have been engaged by Mr. Beale for tours in the provinces this winter.—Benedict's opera of the "Crusaders" has been produced with great success at Hamburg.—Nearly £3000 were realised at the two concerts for the Manchester Infirmary at which Mdlle. Lind sang gratuitously: M. Hallé, the pianist; the Manchester Madrigal Society, and the German Liedertafel in that town, also gave their gratuitous services; and the prices of admission were one guinea to the Concert Hall, and 15s., 10s., 5s., and 2s. 6d., to the Free-Trade Hall.—Mdlle. Lind will sing on the 15th of January at Liverpool, in aid of one of the hospitals.

ST. JAMES'S.—Auber's beautiful opera, "Le Domino Noir," and "Le Maltre de Chapelle," by Paer, will be produced at the St. James's Theatre on the opening night, Monday, Jan. 15. M. Coudere will perform the character of Horace, as originally represented by him in Paris, when Auber produced this opera.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—The decision of the new Minister of the Interior, on the subject of the grant of privilege for the Italian Opera in Paris, had not been given at our last advices; the Commission des Théâtres had several meetings, but had not accepted any of the tenders. The offer made by Ronconi stood the best chance; but there were also in the file M. de Melcy (husband of Grist), M. Mouton (for some English capitalist, said to be Mr. Lumley), the brothers Excudier, M. Mévil, &c. Halévy's "Val d'Andorre," at the Opéra Comique, and the new musical burlesque, "La Propriété c'est le Vol," at the Vaudeville, continued to be the great attractions in Paris. The rehearsals for Meyerbeer's "Prophète" were continued with great activity at the Théâtre de la Nation. The composer had received from the King of Prussia a medal and autograph letter, thanking him for his new composition, executed on the 25th anniversary of the King's marriage. Teresa Milanollo, sister of the late Maria, gave a concert in Paris on Tuesday last, at the Salle Herz, in aid of the funds of the Association of Artists-Musicians.—A new opera in two acts, by M. Ambroise Thomas, entitled "Raid," was to have been produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris on Wednesday.—Carlotta Grist is dancing at Berlin, and Fanny Elssler at St. Petersburg.—M. Flavio has been singing in Brussels in Verdi's "Jerusalem," Halévy's "Juive," Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," and "Robert le Diable," and Auber's "Masaniello," with great success.—Massol is Director of the Belgian Grand Opera; he has been singing in Verdi's "Nabucco," with Mdlle. Julien.—Advices from the Havannah state that the Italian company has met with the greatest success. The *prima donna* is Mdlle. Steffanoni, from the London Royal Italian Opera, and Marini and Polonini, from the same theatre, are also in the troupe, with Beneventono as tenor.



SCENE FROM "THE HAUNTED MAN," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—(MR. WRIGHT AS "TETTERBY.")

NEW YEAR'S CUSTOM AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The singular custom of giving a needle and thread to each member of Queen's College, Oxford, is still carried out on New Year's Day. The Bursar of the College—having as many needles threaded as there are members staying in the College (many, as may be imagined, being absent during the Christmas vacation)—when dinner is ended, goes to each member in succession, and gives a needle, with its accompanying thread, addressing him with the pithy sentence, "TAKE THIS, AND BE THRIFTY."

This custom is supposed to have its origin in one of those conceits, or *jeux-de-mots*, so prevalent during the middle ages; conveying, under the French words "*aiguille et fil*," a fanciful allusion to the name of the founder of the College, Robert de Eglesfield.

Hollinshed mentions that when Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., who received his education at this College, repaired to his father's Court to clear himself from some charges made against him, he wore a blue silk dress, full of oilet-holes, and from each oilet a needle hung suspended by a thread. Some writers have, from this, supposed the original dress of the members of Queen's College to have been thus singular and allusive in character.

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES.—We regret to find that we were guilty of an implied injustice to Mr. Layard, in our strictures upon the removal of the cuneiform inscriptions from the Nimroud Sculptures. In noticing a fact obviously so important, it certainly did seem incredible to us that a gentleman who has pursued his researches with such untiring zeal, and who is actually applying himself to the study of cuneiform writings, should be a party to the destruction of anything that might assist his labours. We are glad, however, that we called attention to the subject, as it has elicited the information that there has been no omission or error on Mr. Layard's part, but that the portions removed were so much injured on exposure to the action of the air, as to yield little available material, and that they would have been entirely obliterated but for his precautions in taking careful papier maché castings immediately upon exhumation, and with such success that nothing was lost which time had spared. We are informed that the whole of these castings are in the British Museum, there deposited by Mr. Layard before he left this country to resume his researches at Nimroud.

AMERICAN TONNAGE.—The following from an American journal shows the tonnage in the United States built during the year ending June 30:—Ships, 141; brigs, 168; schooners, 689; sloops and canal boats, 392; steam-boats, 198; forming a total tonnage built that year of 243,782 67-95. The return which will be made for the fiscal year ending June, 1848: ships, 254; brigs, 174; schooners, 701; sloops and canal boats, 547; steam-boats, 175.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

This excellent Establishment, which has now flourished in good works for upwards of a century, has just been very considerably enlarged, so as to enable the supporters of the Charity very materially to extend the sphere of its usefulness. The Hospital will be re-opened on Monday next; and, before we direct public attention to the details of the important improvement which the establishment has altogether undergone, it may be interesting to glance at the history of its origin and progress.

The Middlesex Hospital, situated in Charles-street, facing Berners-street, was instituted in the month of August, 1745, for sick and lame patients; and in 1747 a new ward was opened for the reception of lying-in married women.

The Right Honourable Hugh, then Earl, afterwards Duke, of Northumberland, to whose unwearied exertions and personal influence the accomplishment of this great object is principally to be ascribed, laid the first stone of the present structure, on the 5th of May, 1755.

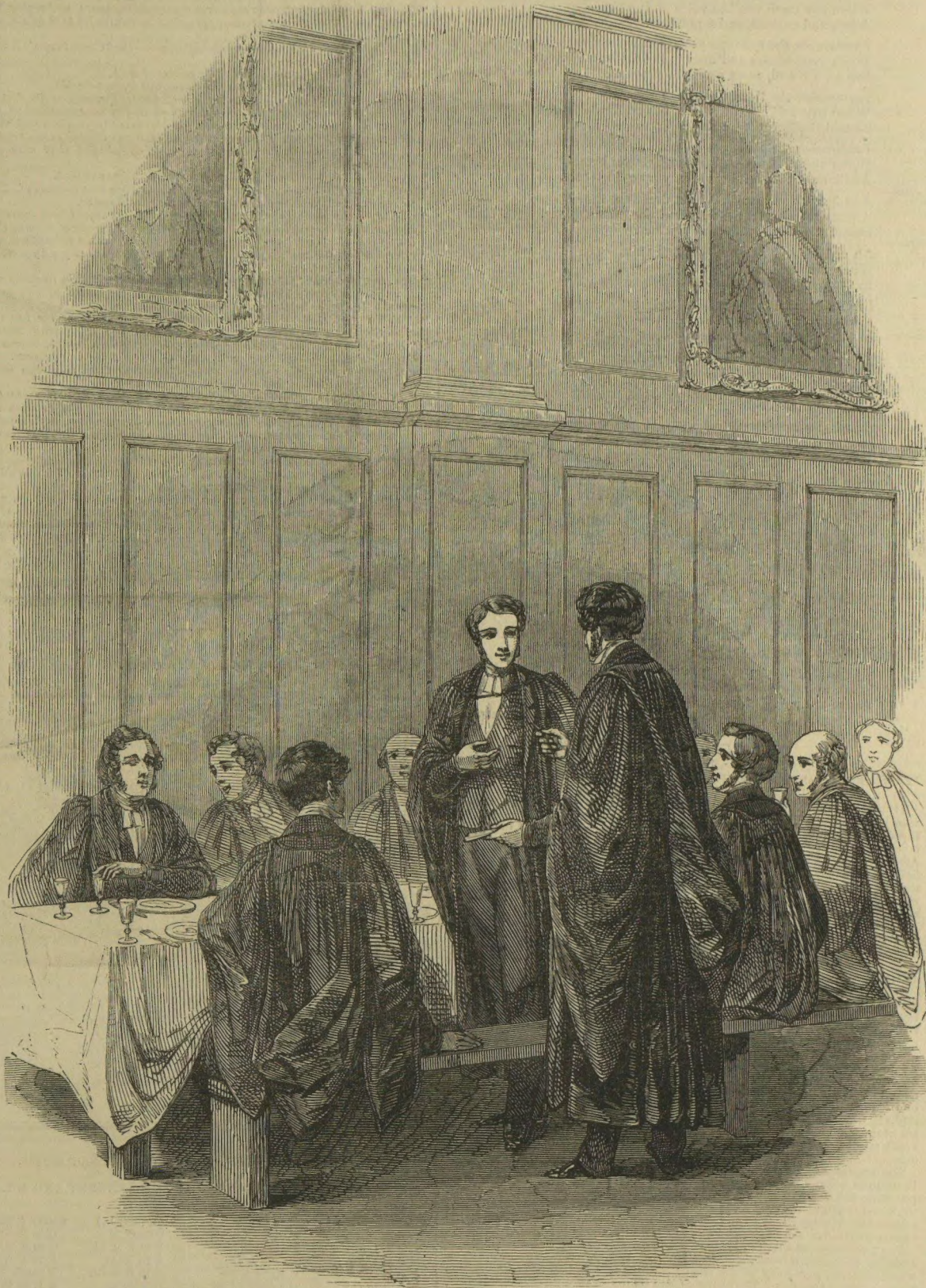
Unfortunately, causes, not now very distinctly known, interrupted the favourable progress of the Hospital. The merit of having retrieved it from ruin is prominently due to the late Lord Robert Seymour. It was his Lordship who obtained for the Hospital the patronage of the Prince Regent, afterwards King George the Fourth, whose example was followed by his late Majesty King William the Fourth; and our present gracious Queen has likewise declared herself the patron of the Middlesex Hospital, and to assist it with her annual bounty.

After a variety of minor alterations, the Hospital still remained defective in many essential points. But, in 1847, a Committee was appointed to consider the best means of rendering this old Institution equal in every respect to the most recent and approved buildings of similar nature. It was at first supposed that nothing short of an entire rebuilding could give the desired result; and although this idea was strongly advocated by many Governors, it was ultimately abandoned on the ground of economy, the estimated outlay being £30,000.

After a careful and anxious consideration of the subject, it was resolved by the Board that a report should be laid before the Governors, recommending a plan suggested by Mr. Wyatt (the architect of the Hospital), involving an outlay of about £12,000. By this plan, which was approved and adopted in February last, the following results were aimed at:—

1. To improve the general accommodation and comfort of the patients.
2. To afford the means of increasing the number of patients from 230 to 285.
3. To improve the light and ventilation of the Hospital.
4. To afford security against fire.
5. To provide a new ward for patients suffering under diseases peculiar to women.
6. To afford accommodation for sisters (superior nurses), and for the resident officers and servants—points in which the Hospital had previously been lamentably deficient.

These objects have been effected partly by a reconstruction of a considerable portion of the original building, and partly by an additional story. Several of the old wards have been heightened, and all the new ones have considerable elevation. Spacious and well-ventilated corridors of communication have been formed throughout the Hospital. Rooms for (14) hot and cold baths, sculleries, closets, and nurses' rooms have been arranged in connexion with the several wards. Separate wards for noisy or delirious patients are provided. A new and powerful steam-boiler has been erected in connexion with the hot baths, the steam cooking apparatus, the laboratory works, ventilating shaft, and the wash-house and laundry. In the hope of effecting a considerable annual saving, the plan of "home washing" (which has been found very advantageous in some hospitals) has been adopted, and this department has been fitted up with the most recent and approved appliances. Considerable improvements have been made in the "out-patient" department, tending to the additional comfort of the patients and the convenience of the officers. Excellent accommodation for the resident officers and domestic servants is now obtained in central situations of easy access. Great attention has been paid to the minor details; such, for example, as the construction and means of opening the ward windows,

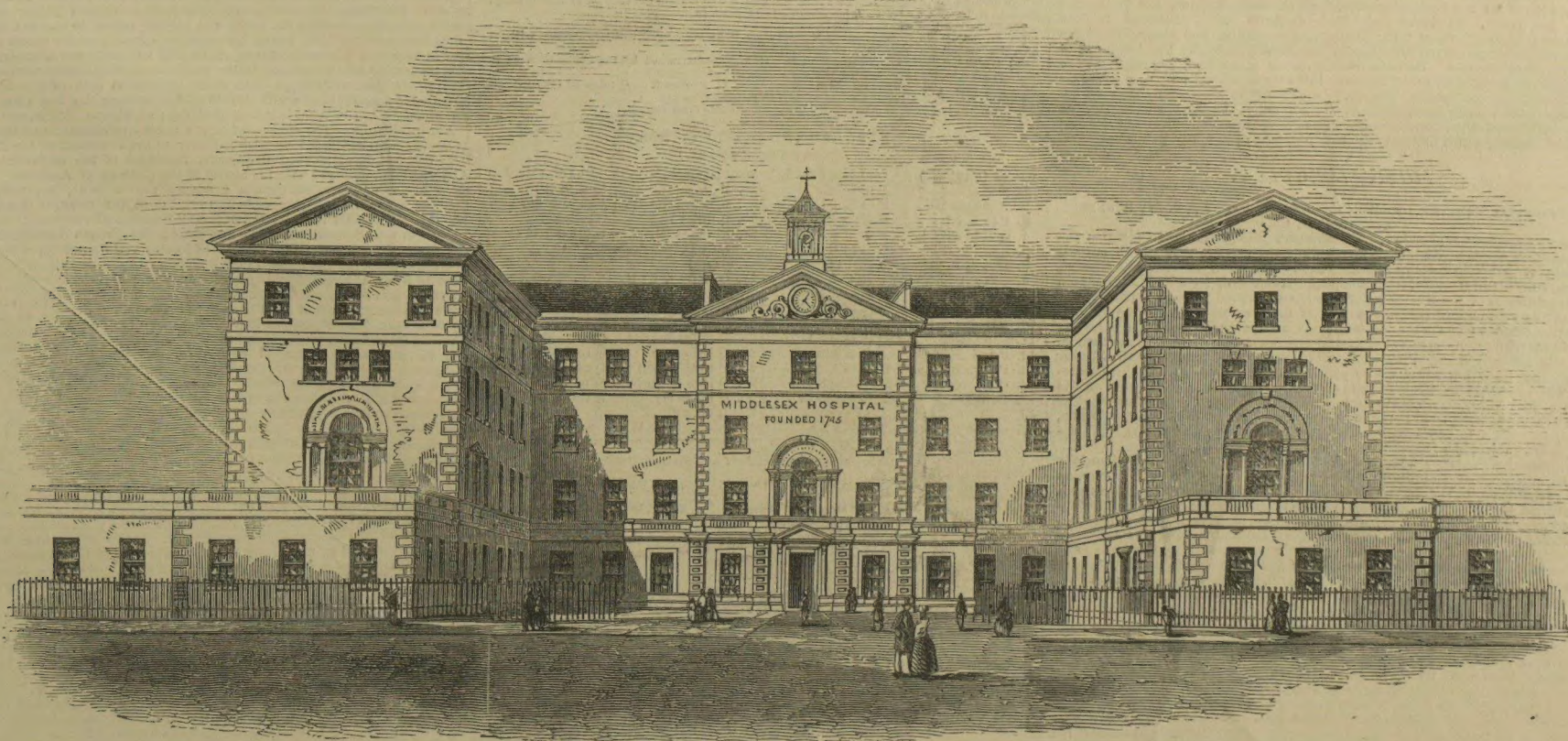


NEW YEAR'S CUSTOM AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.—"TAKE THIS, AND BE THRIFTY."

the sinks, closets, &c.; and we were much struck with the complete and convenient arrangements in connexion with the operating theatre, *post mortem* examination-room, &c. A new clock, to strike the quarters, has been fixed in the pediment of the building—a most useful convenience to every hospital. The works have been executed in a very sound and appropriate manner—under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, the architect to the hospital (of the firm of

Wyatt and Brandon)—by Mr. Holland, the builder. They were commenced in May of this year; and the building will be re-occupied by patients and officers on Monday next, the 1st of January—the day named in Mr. Holland's contract for its completion.

The steam-boiler, baths, cooking and roasting apparatus, have been fixed by Mr. Jeakes, of Great Russell-street.



THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, ENLARGED.

NATURE AND HER LOVER.

I REMEMBER the time, thou roaring sea,
When thy voice was the voice of Infinity—
A joy, and a dread, and a mystery.

I remember the time, ye young May flowers,
When your odours and hues in the fields and bowers
Fell on my soul, as on grass the showers.

I remember the time, thou blustering wind,
When thy voice in the woods, to my dreaming mind,
Seem'd the sigh of the Earth for human kind.

I remember the time, ye sun and stars,
When ye raised my soul from its mortal bars,
And bore it through heav'n in your golden cars.

And has it then vanish'd, that dreamful time?
Are the winds, and the seas, and the stars sublime,
Deaf to thy soul in its manly prime?

Ah no! ah no! amid sorrow and pain,
When the world and its facts oppress my brain,
In the world of spirit I rove—I reign.

I feel a deep and a pure delight
In the luxuries of sound and sight—
In the opening day, in the closing night.

The voices of youth go with me still,
Through the field and the wood, o'er the plain and the hill—
In the roar of the sea, in the laugh of the rill.

Every flower is a lover of mine,
Every star is a friend divine:
For me they blossom, for me they shine.

To give me joy, the oceans roll,
They breathe their secrets to my soul:
With me they sing, with me they condole.

Man cannot harm me if he would;
I have such friends for my every mood,
In the overflowing solitude.

Fate cannot touch me: nothing can stir
To put disunion or hate of her
Twixt Nature and her worshipper.

Sing to me, flowers; preach to me, skies;
Ye landscapes, glitter in mine eyes;
Whisper, ye deeps, your mysteries.

Sigh to me, winds; ye forests, nod;
Speak to me ever, thou flowery sod:
Ye are mine—all mine—in the peace of God.

CHARLES MACKAY.

LITERATURE.

THE STOWE CATALOGUE, PRICED AND ANNOTATED. By HENRY RUMSEY FORSTER. Bogue.

The dispersion of so valuable an assemblage of objects of art and vertu as were lately contained in the princely mansion of Stowe, merited more permanent and tangible record than the newspaper which, from day to day, detailed the "sorry breaking-up." To the highest rarities of the collection, the Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS paid special attention early in the Sale, and the result was the appearance of a series of Engravings illustrative of the picturesque localities of the estate, as well as of the costly gems of art which had for a long period rendered Stowe one of the most attractive "show-houses" in the kingdom.

This Catalogue is not only a more copious record of the Sale in an utilitarian point of view—i.e. priced—than has hitherto appeared; but it must, also, be considered as a tasteful commemoration of the event. It is very properly prefaced by a memoir of the family of Buckingham and Chandos, and an historical notice of Stowe.

Then follow the results of several days' sale, with the price, and the name of the purchaser affixed to each lot; and, wherever the historic or artistic interest of the lot called for an annotation, it has been introduced in good taste. The ascertaining of the names of actual purchasers has been a matter of great difficulty, increased by the cupidity of the inferior class of agents, at which we are not surprised, taking into account the nominal or fancied value of many of the articles.

At the end of the last day's auction the amount realised on each day is given, and the total of the forty days stated at £75,562 4s. 6d. The largest amount was on the twenty-fourth day's sale, when the more valuable of the pictures brought £10,821 16s. 6d.; and the plate, on two days, realised £11,836 11s. 2d. The value of the Catalogue, in this department, arises from time having been taken to verify purchases, which could not be done to save the railway train on the day of sale.

The Appendix to the Catalogue is interesting in a genealogical point of view. It contains some illustrative documents on the Lock of Queen Mary's Hair (lot 280), and the celebrated Chandos Portrait of Shakespeare (lot 382); and to the whole is affixed the names of the principal purchasers. There is, by the way, a mezzotint frontispiece of "The Unmerciful Servant," by Rembrandt, sold on the twenty-fourth day for £2300, and now the property of the Marquis of Hertford.

The publication of this catalogue will be very serviceable to all collectors of Majolica or Raffaele ware, and Dresden and Oriental china, as well as of wrought silver, especially of the cinque cento age; the Cellini and Flemish specimens were very fine. The pictures (with some rare exceptions), the marbles, and bronzes were not of so important a character as might have been expected.

We have only to add that great industry has been used, and unsparing care taken, to ensure accuracy in the fiscal portion; while the annotations evince great anxiety to arrive at the truth. All this must have been an arduous labour; and we hope to see it liberally remunerated. The work has been published by subscription; and we are glad to find the list includes the names of many distinguished collectors of objects of art and vertu.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE: A MANUAL OF SACRED VERSE. By the Rev. R. MONTGOMERY, M.A. Hall and Co.

This volume, published mainly in behalf of the Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, is dedicated, by permission, to her Majesty. It consists of a series of poems, mostly brief, illustrative of the exercises and duties of the Christian life; or, as the author describes it, an attempt to portray, in a poetic form, "some of the duties and character, the duties and dangers, the hopes and fears, the faults, privileges and final destinies of a believer in the religion of Christ;" whilst "the Divinity, Personality, and Operation of the Spirit, and the sacramental privileges of the Church" are not the least of the author's sacred themes. There is, likewise, a set of poetic illustrations of the service of the Book of Common Prayer. Intensity of feeling for the sacredness of the subjects, and pathos, powerfully appealing to the sensibilities of the reader, are the leading characteristics of this volume. One of the poems, "The Dying Girl," fearfully depicts the sufferings of Consumption; with the benevolent object of abating which affliction the book, we repeat, has been published.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MUSICAL COMPOSITION. By G. W. RÖHNER. Longman and Co.

We receive frequent applications from amateurs and students, to mention the best standard works on composition, and we have recommended the theoretical writings of Albrechtsberger, Schneider, G. Weber, Abbe Vogler, Choron, Reicha, Cherubini, Rameau, &c., to our applicants; but, for a lucid compilation of the principles of the great theorists, we have searched in vain. The appearance of the volume now before us will be of the greatest service to the teacher, and of inestimable value to the student. The work has the signature of a German; but, in his preface, he acknowledges the assistance "of an English gentleman, who was not only a sound musician, but of literary attainments." Mr. Röhrer regrets that he is not permitted to publish his coadjutor's name; and this regret will be shared by those readers of the work who will participate in the value of its principles, as much for acquiring as for inspiring knowledge. The work is not yet completed: the first volume treats of Musical Composition, except in respect to counterpoint, fugue, and canon; and these branches are to form the subject of a second volume, now in preparation.

Mr. Röhrer commences with scales and intervals; and then treats of melody and its accentuation according to time and measure. The third chapter, on harmony and chords, is extremely well treated. The hints on the construction of elaborate instrumental compositions are admirable; and the supplementary chapters on harmony, in two, three, and more than four parts, and on the composition of vocal music, are clear and full in explanation, and the examples well chosen and appropriate. Much time and trouble may be spared to the pupil who carefully studies this new treatise, which will be an easy introduction to the more voluminous works of the great theorists. The work has been got up with great care, and is printed in large bold type.

THE CONSTITUENCY OF ENGLAND.—On Monday next (Jan. 1), the new Act passed in the last session (11th and 12th Vict., chap. 90), to regulate the time of payment of rates and taxes by Parliamentary electors, will take effect. It is provided that after the 1st day of January, 1849, no person shall be required, in order to entitle him to have his name inserted in any list of voters for any city, town, or borough in England, to have paid any poor-rates or assessed taxes, except such as shall have become payable from him previously to the 5th day of January in the same year; and that no person shall be entitled to be on such list of voters unless the poor-rates and assessed taxes payable from him previously to the 5th day of January shall be paid on or before the 20th day of July following.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. Y. X."—A player moving a Piece to a particular square, and crying "Check," is not obliged to abide by that move, provided he retains his hold of the Piece; he must, however, play that Piece.

"A. H."—Get some rudimentary work on the game—the "Chess-Player's Handbook," or any other—and learn the rules.

"Saccar."—He occupies the square of the captured man.

"X. Y. Z."—Your diagram and solution are quite irreconcilable.

"It should be," "A Pawn can advance two steps, only on its first move." The Problems, or rather "Crotchets," with which you have favoured us, we quite despair of understanding. What can we possibly make of a position in which the conditions are that "White is to move and mate in any number of moves required?"

"A. L."—Holham.—They are always acceptable, and the best shall have an early publication.

"Woodstockensis."—The amended version shall be duly examined.

"H. W."—Isle of Wight.—A private acknowledgment has been forwarded. The game we are reluctantly compelled to defer until the next Number.

"G. S. J."—Our notice to you in the Number for Dec. 2 should have spared us any further trouble respecting your Problems; but as you persist in denying that there is any such glaring error to be found among them, as that pointed out, we must refer you to your own diagram, which shall be returned to you by post, on your address being sent.

"Hon. Sec."—Our last intelligence of the contest between Captain Kennedy and Mr. Lowe gave each party 5 games. The conclusion of the match is, probably, postponed till after the holidays.

"P. T. V."—"R. G."—"Pressis," and others.—The publishers of the two exquisite engravings from Frank Stone's pictures, called "The Impending Mate" and "Maze," are Messrs. Gambard, wholesale print-sellers, of 25, Berners-street, Oxford-street. We hope to give the story of the pictures in our next. In the meanwhile we cordially commend every amateur of Chess to possess himself of these beautiful illustrations of his favourite game.

"G. M."—We can ill afford space to allude again to the very unimportant subject of your letter. It must suffice to say that the second solution of Problem 254 was discovered by the author, and above fifty other correspondents, before your communication reached us, and was acknowledged to be correct among the usual notices.

"J. K."—Look again, attentively.

"W. L."—They shall all be reported on shortly.

"H. L. B."—The solution of Mr. A. G. McC.'s clever little Problem was duly given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 23.

"Margaret."—Yes. A player can draw the game by perpetual check, provided his opponent cannot (as in the case given), or does not choose to prevent him.

"An Inquirer."—The play you suggest will not avert the mate, because White would interpose his Bishop, and discover checkmate on the move.

"Dr. M., Nova Scotia."—It is not forgotten.

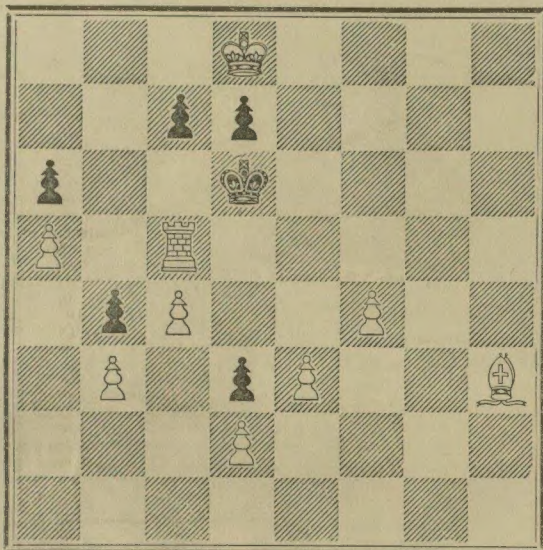
"Hercules."—There is too much ado about nothing in the position. One-half the pieces are not wanted, and the other half very badly arranged.

Solutions by "F. G. R.," "Jordan F.," "W. L.," "G. A. H.," "Dr. M.," "Nova Scotia," are correct. Those by "Legal Diary," "G. W. T.," "R. H. T.," "W. M.," "S. S.," "A. C. R.," "T. S.," a Novice, are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 258.

By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in four moves.

GAME IN THE MATCH BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. LOWE.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	19. Q to Q 2d	Q to Kt 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	20. P to K R 3d	Q to K B 4th (d)
3. P to K 5th	P to Q B 4th	21. K to Kt sq	P to K B 3d
4. P to Q B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	22. B to K B 4th	P takes P (e)
5. K B to Q 3d	Q to her Kt 3d	23. B takes P	K R to his sq
6. K Kt to B 3d	Q B to Q 2d	24. B takes K Kt P	K R to Kt sq
7. P takes P	K B takes P (a)	25. R to K 5th	Q to K B 2d (f)
8. Castles	P to Q R 4th	26. B to K R 6th	Q R to Q B 5th
9. P to Q R 4th	K Kt to K 2d	27. Q takes Q P	Q R to Q B 3d
10. Q to her B 2d	K Kt to his 3d	28. Q takes Q R P	Q R to Kt sq
11. K B takes Kt	K R P takes B	29. Q to Q R 8th (ch)	Q R to B sq
12. B to K Kt 5th	K R to K R 4th (b)	30. Q to her Kt 7th	Q to K 2d
13. K R to K sq	Q R to Q B sq	31. Q takes P	Q R to Q B 3d
14. Q Kt to Q 2d (c)	B takes K B P (ch)	32. Q to K 3d	K R to his sq
15. K to R sq	B takes K R	33. Kt to Q 4th	R to Q B 4th
16. R takes B	Kt to Q 5th	34. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 3d
17. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	35. B to K B 4th	
18. Kt to K B 3d	Q takes Q R P		

(a) Already, owing to Black's want of knowledge and skill in the conduct of this opening, Captain K. has got an indisputable advantage of position.

(b) Threatening to win the K P at once.

(c) An hallucination, we presume, since it costs "the exchange" and two Pawns, without affording even the semblance of an equivalent.

(d) White has "too much game," he is positively embarrassed by the choice of ways to victory. His best course possibly was the simple one of

20. R takes P (ch) 21. P takes R Q takes Kt (ch) &c.

(e) Better even to have given up the Q than make this fatal retreat.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Queen's Gambit refused.)

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	18. P to K 6th	K R to B sq
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	19. K B to K Kt 4th	P to K R 4th
3. P to K 3d	K Kt to B 3d	20. P takes Kt	P takes B
4. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 3d	21. P takes B, be-	K takes 2nd Q
5. K Kt to B 3d	K B to Q 3d	comes a Q (double	
6. P to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	check)	
7. Q B to Q Kt 2d (a)	P to K R 3d	22. Q takes K Kt P	K to Kt sq
8. K B to K 2d	P to Q R 3d	(check)	
9. Castles	P to K Kt 4th	23. Q takes K P	B takes Q B P
10. P to K 4th (b)	P takes P	24. B to K 5th	B to Q 3d
11. K Kt to Q 2d	Q to Q B 2d	25. B takes B	Q takes B
12. P to K Kt 3d	P to K 4th	26. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q B 4th
13. P to Q B 5th	K B to K 2nd	27. P to Q Kt 4th (d)	Q to K B 4th
14. Q Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	28. Q R to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd (e)
15. Kt takes Kt	P to K B 4th	29. Q takes Q	R takes Q
16. K B checks	K to Q sq	30. R takes R	
17. Q P takes P (c)	P takes Kt		

(a) This game is very ably opened by White.

(b) Cleverly played. He foresees the sure regain of a Pawn immediately.

(c) This, too, is ingenious.

(d) The winning move. Black must now vacate this important line, or place his Q on it to a disadvantage.

(e) This involves the loss of a clear Rook unnecessarily. Black, however, had no chance of redeeming the game—he was outplayed at all points.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 401.—By Mr. ANDREWS.

White: K at K 2d, Q at K Kt 8th, B at K R sq, Kts at Q 2d and 6th, P at Q R 3d.
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at her R 2nd, R at Q R 3d, B at Q Kt 8th, Kts at Q B 7th and Q Kt 3d; P at Q 2d, Q Kt 7th, and Q R 4th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 402.—By E. L. J.

White: K at Q 3d, B at K 2d, Kts at K 5th and Q B 6th; Ps at K B 5th, Q 4th and Q Kt 5th.
Black: K at Q 4th, Kt at K R 7th, P at Q 2d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 403.—By Mr. A. G. McC.

White: K at his 6th, Bs at K 2d and 7th, Kt at K 5th.
Black: K at his 5th, P at K 6th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THOMAS WENTWORTH BEAUMONT, ESQ., OF BRETTON PARK, CO. YORK, AND OF BYWELL, NORTHUMBERLAND.



This gentleman, one of the most opulent landed proprietors in the empire, died at Bournemouth, on the 20th instant. He was the eldest son and heir of the late Colonel Beaumont, of the Oaks, M.P. for Northumberland, by Diana his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Wentworth Blackett, Bart., and succeeded, in right of his mother, to the magnificent mansion at Brettton (the ancient seat of a branch of the Wentworths), the Abbey of Hexham, and extensive estates, including productive lead mines in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. Mr. Beaumont, whose death we record, represented Northumberland for several years in Parliament. He was born 5th November, 1792, and had consequently completed his fifty-sixth year. He was married to Henrietta, daughter of J. Atkinson, Esq., of Maple Hayes.

COL. WILLIAM TYRWHITT DRAKE, OF LITTLE SHARDELOES.

The death of Colonel Drake was awfully sudden. On entering the Burlington Arcade, on the 21st inst., he fell down and immediately expired. The complaint was a disease of the heart.



The gallant officer, formerly in the Royal Horse Guards, was second son of the late Thomas Drake, Esq., of Sharde-loes, Bucks, who assumed, in 1776, in accordance with the testamentary injunction of Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhitt, Bart., the surname and arms of Tyrwhitt; but afterwards, upon inheriting the estates of his father, he resumed, in addition, his paternal name, and became Tyrwhitt Drake.

The Sharde-loes family is a branch of the very ancient Devonshire house of Drake, of Ashe.

Col. Drake married Emma, daughter of the late Joseph Halsey, Esq., of Gaddesden, Herts, and by her leaves issue.

WILLIAM GREAVES, ESQ., M.D., LATE OF MAYFIELD HALL, COUNTY STAFFORD.



DR. GREAVES, a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Stafford, Derby, and Gloucester, died at Cheltenham on the 19th inst., in the 78th year of his age, highly esteemed and sincerely lamented. He was the eldest son of John Davies Greaves, Esq., of Burton-on-Trent, and grandson of William Greaves, Esq., of Mayfield and Ingleby, whose ancestors were seated at Beoley and Greaves, in Derbyshire, as early as the reign of Henry I. The deceased gentleman married twice: by his first wife, Ann Lydia, daughter and co-heir of Robert Charles Greaves, Esq., of Ingleby Hill, he has left one daughter and one son, Charles Sprengel Greaves, Esq., M.A., a very learned and very able member of the bar; and by his second wife, several sons and daughters.

MRS. DYMOKE WELLES.

The decease of this excellent and esteemed lady occurred on the 25th instant.

She was widow of the late Dymoke Welles, Esq., of Grebbly Hall, and Kexby Grange, in the county of Lincoln, who, as great-great-grandson of Edward Dymoke, Esq., of Grebbly Hall (elder brother of John Dymoke, ancestor of the present Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., the Queen's Champion), preferred a claim to the Barony of Marmion in 1819.

Mrs. Welles was herself of very ancient lineage, being daughter and co-heir of Thomas Waterhouse, Esq., of Beckingham Hall, High Sheriff of Notts, in 1787, by Anne, his wife, co-heir of her uncle Eastland Hawkmore, Esq., and daughter of Charles Hurt, Esq. She was thus descended from the ancient houses of Hawkmore, Hurt, and Rosell, and connected with the noble family of Byron.

Of her marriage with Mr. Dymoke Welles there is surviving issue one daughter, Georgiana, wife of Captain Rowland Pennington, and two sons, Dymoke Welles, Esq., of Grebbly Hall, county Lincoln, and Edmund Lionel Welles, Esq., of the Grange, West Molesey, Surrey.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH FRANCE.—The Marquis of Clanricarde, the Postmaster-General, has lately returned from Paris, where his Lordship has been for the purpose of arranging the mode in which the postal communications between the two countries should be carried on after the expiration of this month, at which period the present convention will terminate. The French Government profess themselves unable to perform the mail service between Dover and Boulogne by their packets; but, as it would be unjust towards the British Government and to our seamen to impose upon them exclusively the greater danger, labour, and expense of that route, it is intended to despatch both the day and night mails to France *via* Calais, after the 15th of next month. The mail despatched from Paris in the evening will reach London just as quickly as heretofore, notwithstanding the change of route; but it is to be feared that there will be a delay of at least one hour in the arrival at Paris of the night mail from London. This will doubtless be a serious inconvenience to the commercial community of that metropolis, but the blame must fall upon the French Government. During his stay in Paris the noble Marquis had several interviews with the Post-office authorities of France, and discussed with them the expediency of reducing the present rates of postage on the letters passing between the two countries. This subject is still under consideration, but there is every reason to believe that the liberal offers made by her Majesty's Postmaster-General will be accepted by the French Government, although, as the Minister of Finance had not then been appointed, it was impossible to ascertain positively the views of our Government were satisfactory to that of France. At present the cost of a letter to or from France, if it is paid in this country, is tenpence, of which fivepence goes to each Post-office. This rate is obviously too high when compared with the inland rate of England, and with that of twopence, which will be the inland rate of France on and after the 1st of January.

CURIOUS ANALOGY IN THE PERIODICAL VISITATIONS OF SWEATING SICKNESS AND ASIATIC CHOLERA.—The average visitations of new fatal exotics have been calculated as recurring at each revolution of forty years, and there is none on record which has been in this country less fatal than Asiatic cholera. After the first appearance of an exotic epidemic, falling of naturalisation, it has a tendency to repeat its visit once in each revolution of sixteen years. Thus, the sweating sickness, which was said to have been brought over along with the army of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., first appeared at Milford Haven in the year 1483, when, meeting with no apt epidemic condition, it soon disappeared. It repeated its visitation under epidemic influence in 1485; and it re-appeared altogether five times, with an average interspace of sixteen years; but, until its fourth visitation reaching the coast, and proving mortal to many of the courtiers in six hours, Henry VIII. owing his emergence from a severe attack to the well-known vigour of his constitution. At its fifth and last return, or sixth visit, in 1551, it carried off 120 in a day in the precincts of Westminster alone, where the two sons of Charles Brandon, both Dukes of Suffolk, died of it. 1551—1485=66=4=16; which agrees with the interspace between the two visits of Asiatic cholera. From Dr. Collier's "Code of Safety; or, Causes, Effects, and Aids."

ABD-EL-KADER.—The *Evening Standard* (Paris paper) publishes the following letter as having been addressed by Abd-el-Kader to the President of the Republic:—"To Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the Republic.—The Emir Abd-el-Kader, detained with his family in the Chateau of Amboise. 'I will die in prison if unexampled rigours condemn me so to do, but never will I be brought to lower my character.'—PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, at Ham. 'God is great, and Mahomet is His prophet.' May this God of clemency, under whose protection the National Assembly has placed the French Constitution, inspire the chiefs of the Republic with an act of justice and humanity, which will give to all the nations of the globe a high opinion of the hospitality of France, which country is already renowned by her bravery and chivalrous spirit at all times! When, guided by my confidence in the bravery and the promise of the French, I came to place myself and mine under the protection of France, by giving myself up to General Lamoriciere, at that time Commandant of the Province of Oran, I received the formal promise that I should be sent to the noble land of France, and be afterwards conveyed to Egypt, and from thence to Syria, near the sacred tomb of the Prophet, that I might enlighten myself with new light, and my days be wholly devoted to the happiness of my family, and far from the hazards of war, the theatre of which I abandoned for ever to the domination of France, in execution of the will of the Almighty, who lowers or raises empires as He pleases. Far from these sacred promises having been fulfilled, I am mine have been subjected to captivity, without being able to cause justice to be rendered to me. Napoleon, after his abdication in 1815, went to seat himself at the British hearth, and, notwithstanding the sympathies which his great defeat inspired, English policy inflicted on him torture on the rock of St. Helena. One of his noble nephews has also been subjected to exile and imprisonment. But moral tortures have an end. God so will it, and enlightens the temporal Government. If the misfortunes with which I have been assailed in my family, which has been decimated since my captivity—if the sufferings of my poor mother, old and infirm, can excite some interest in the hearts of the French people, and especially in those of wives and mothers, I demand of the Chief of the French Government to fulfil the promises that were made to me by the Generals of Africa, and to accord me the liberty of going, on parole, with my family into Syria, to follow the precepts of our religion. Grateful for such an act of clemency and justice, I would pray our God to bestow on wisdom of the President of the Republic and of the National Assembly.—The Emir ABD-EL-KADER.—Amboise, 27^e Moharrem, 1265 (Dec. 23, 1848)."

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Wednesday the committee of the free baths and wash-houses, in Glass-house-yard, East Smithfield, made their third annual report. During the last twelve months the numbers who had availed themselves of the baths had been 33,655; washers and driers, 34,843; and 12,610 ironers. The receipts for the past year were £367 5s. 11d., which the expenditure exceeded by £102 19s. 11d.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL ASSURANCE FUND.—The circumstance of some few cases of default having lately occurred amongst the officers of this company, has led the directors to determine on establishing a mutual assurance fund for their officers, superintendents, clerks, and other servants, who hold situations of trust; and whereby it is proposed that each shall contribute out of his salary 2d. in the pound to constitute a guarantee fund. If at any time the fund in hand shall be found insufficient to meet any defaults, then each is to increase his contribution to the extent in all of 4d. in the pound, until the deficiency is supplied; the contribution thereafter to be reduced to 1d. It is also to be provided that no contributor shall have any individual property in this mutual assurance fund, but that it shall belong to the company, and be applicable only to its specific purpose. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist amongst all the officers of the company at the proposed impost, and a meeting is to be held to memorialise the directors on the subject.

RAILWAY SIGNALS.—A very important discovery has just been made by Mr. W. D. Wells, and John Broadfield, surveyor, of Kidderminster, of a new and successful mode of communication, to be attached to every description of railway carriage; so that in case any one of them breaks away from the rest, on the line, it immediately communicates the same to the engine-driver, by blowing the steam whistle on the engine, and also the same can be done by the guard at any moment. In principle it is self-acting, and entirely removed from the control of the passengers, simple, efficacious, and cheap in its application and construction, can be attached together with great facility and saving of time; and in case of breakage can immediately be restored to its proper action again by the guard in one moment, and at the simple cost of a few pence.

RAILWAY LAW FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF POLICE.—A correspondence has lately taken place between the railway companies and the Secretary of State, who, together with the Railway Commissioners, are of opinion (the decision of the law-officers of the Crown having first been obtained) that the provisions of the act 5 and 6 Vict., relating to the conveyance of the military force by cheap trains, also applies to the duties of the police body, in such a way as to entitle them to be conveyed at the rate, like soldiers, of 1d. per mile, by any train that starts, in order that they may execute their warrants.

NORTH BRITISH.—Some 300 men on the North British Railway have struck for an increase of wages, and the works at the central station in Newcastle are at a stand-still from the same cause.

MARKET TRAINS.—The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have resolved on running, for the convenience of the agriculturists and farmers, "market trains" between Manchester and Rochdale.

THE RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE TWEED.—An entire stoppage has been put to the further progress of the railway bridge over the Tweed at Berwick, in consequence of the men in a body having refused to work any longer for the contractors without wages. On Saturday night the arrears amounted to nineteen weeks.

CARRIERS' DISPUTES.—One carrier alone seeks to recover from the Great Western £6000 and £1200 for "over-charges." These continual refundings, though charged to capital or working account, must shake the confidence of shareholders as to the real traffic. The North-western Company are also in litigation with a small parcel collector, Mr. Crouch, of London, an action having been recently brought by Mr. Lewis, solicitor, of Parliament-street. This will open the whole question of small parcel charges.

DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY AND THE POST-OFFICE.—In the arbitration case respecting the amount of payment for the conveyance of mails between Dublin and Drogheda, a sum of ten guineas a day, or £3832 10s. per annum, has been awarded to be paid by the Post-office to the company for the conveyance of the mails.

THE RICHMOND AND STAINES RAILWAY lately presented a rare instance of neglect and mismanagement, of which complaints are not uncommon on this line of railway. A letter parcel, conveying intelligence of sudden and dangerous illness, was despatched at noon, on Saturday last, from the Staines Station to town, for immediate delivery; it reached its destination at the expiration of 23 hours, at the rapid rate of something less than one mile per hour, and cost of rather more than 4d. per mile.

THE WATERLOO EXTENSION OF THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—At the recent meeting of the Waterloo-bridge Company, it was stated that, although the Waterloo Station of the South-western Railway had been opened for only about five months, the tolls on the bridge had increased by more than £700, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; and this notwithstanding the unprecedented wet season. The directors of the Bridge Company very fairly anticipate a still further increase hereafter.

The South-western Company has served notices on the landed proprietors on the Basingstoke and Salisbury Railroad of their intention of going before Parliament for an extension of time to complete the works, the stoppage of which has caused much dissatisfaction, as great inconvenience and expense are experienced from the loss of a direct conveyance between Basingstoke and Salisbury.

The necessary instruments, after considerable delay, are now being prepared for the transfer of the line, about fifty miles in length, which runs from the Great Grimsby and Boston Railway to the Great Northern, which will commence paying on it the six per cent. dividend from the 1st November last.

RAILWAY READING-ROOM.—A reading-room has been opened at the Rugby station, adjoining the Midland sheds, on the "up" side, to which passengers may obtain access by the payment of 1d., and thus have an opportunity of reading the London daily and weekly newspapers, the country journals, and a variety of periodicals; a much pleasanter recreation than walking up and down the long, dull, and cold platform at this inclement season, for those persons who are obliged to wait two or three hours before they can proceed on their journey, as is the case since the alteration in the time of running the trains along the different lines that join at this station.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE.—Passengers arriving at the Rugby station are not generally aware that a letter-box has been fixed in the window of the ticket collector's room, under the colonnade, on the "up" side. Letters posted here by nine o'clock in the evening will be forwarded the same night to the metropolis and all parts of the country, without any extra charge.

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC ON THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS.—On Christmas-day and during Sunday, the termini of the various metropolitan railways presented an unusual scene of bustle and activity, in consequence of the influx of Christmas fare from the provinces. So enormous were supplies of every description, that special preparation and extra accommodation had to be made in the shape of temporary store-rooms, and clerks, to accelerate the arrangement and delivery. On the arrival platform of the London and North-western, at Euston-square, an extensive temporary shed, covered with tarpaulins, was constructed, and through this at various intervals there passed upwards of 12,000 packages and parcels of different descriptions. A similar system was adopted at the Paddington terminus of the Great Western, where upwards of 10,000 hampers, packages, and parcels were distributed for delivery in London, besides, as was also the case with the London and South-western, an almost equal amount during the week of outward-bound consignments. The Eastern Counties Company, at the Bishopsgate station, had also an extensive temporary shed in front of the Shoreditch station, and the consignments of turkeys and all descriptions of game and poultry, besides packages of provisions, &c., amounted to several thousands. The number of parcels at other railways was proportionately great. For the convenience of the public, tickets available for three days, at one fare, were issued by the London and North-western, South-western, and Eastern Counties Companies. The Great Western Company discontinued this Christmas custom. The Eastern Counties issued a rather novel notification, "by order," namely, that, for the accommodation of parties visiting the metropolitan theatres and places of amusement, a special train would leave the Shoreditch station every night during the week for Stratford, calling at Mile-end, at half-past 11. The South-western also issued a similar notice for their Richmond line.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Tuesday last no less than seventy-six different articles of luggage were lost on that day only. It is quite time some regulation should be made to prevent this immense loss to passengers; at present they may be robbed and plundered without getting the least redress.

CREDITORS OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—M. Vavin, liquidator-general of the ex-civil list of France, has addressed a letter to the newspapers of Paris to recommend the creditors of the ex-royal family not to cede their debts on unfavourable terms, because, he says, he is convinced that they will eventually be discharged in full. He adds that he shall shortly be able to pay a rather large sum on account. M. Dupin has also written to the journals to declare the same thing. He says that all the members of the Orleans family have granted the power of mortgaging their properties, and that even the Princesses consent to give up certain privileges with respect thereto secured by their marriage contracts. M. Vavin adds that he has placed at the disposal of the liquidator-general all the funds and bills which were in the treasury of the private domain; and that he will pass to his order the bills to be given for the ordinary cuttings of wood in 1848, in order to effect a payment to the creditors.

APPOINTMENT OF WELSH INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.—A number of memorials have been signed and transmitted to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, praying that any gentleman appointed to the office of inspector of the Welsh schools may have a thorough acquaintance with the vernacular idiom of the country. In answer to the memorial from the deanery of St. Asaph the following reply was forwarded:—"Committee of Council on Education, 10th January, 1848.—Rev. Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 14th instant, with its enclosure. I am directed to inform you that my Lords are fully sensible of the importance of the subject referred to in the memorial. Their Lordships have reason to expect that one of the gentlemen who have been recommended to their Majesty for appointment as inspectors of schools will be found fully competent to the inspection of schools in Wales. I am to add that a knowledge of the Welsh language will be considered by my Lords to be an indispensable qualification of the inspector to whom the Welsh district will be entrusted. I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant, HARRY CHESTER.—The Rev. W. H. Owen, St. Asaph." John Williams, Esq., M.P. for Macclesfield, transmitted a letter on the same subject to Lord John Russell, and the following is the Premier's reply:—"Woburn Abbey, Dec. 16 1848.—Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., on the subject of the inspectors of schools in Wales. I entirely concur with you in the opinion that no one should be appointed to this most important office who is not a good Welsh scholar; and I have no doubt this will be the principal qualification insisted upon by the Committee of Council on Education, when seeking a fit person to superintend the schools in Wales. I will transmit your letter, and that of Mr. Owen to Lord Lansdowne, but I do not think there need be any apprehension on this point amongst your countrymen.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, J. RUSSELL.—John Williams, Esq., M.P., Bron Wylla, St. Asaph.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Go, fetch me a quart of sack; put a toast in't. . . Merry Wives of Windsor.
Christmas is our peculiar social carnival—the only season in which all classes set aside toil, and make good-will and good cheer their commerce. During the festival, all business, whether work or pleasure, is by one consent foregone, and the heart celebrates a goodly Christian holiday; and while it retains all the characteristic features of olden jollity, the hand of Time has smoothed the roughness that once mingled with its pastimes, and polished its hilarity. The coarse and cruel sports that used in every district to occupy Christmas-tide have all but universally died away, and made room for others more suited to the spirit of the age.

The historian of the nineteenth century might find a less grateful theme than the disappearance of bull-baiting and badger-drawing from the catalogue of our popular amusements. The occupations wherewith a people recreate their leisure furnish not the least trustworthy guides to the national character—the social bias in its more important relations. The country gentleman may no longer be the conspicuous character he was in the drama of our insular life—he has now on the scene with him the merchant and the manufacturing prince. But it is still the plough, and not at the loom, that the true representative of John Bull is to be sought—and found. National idiosyncrasy has a home in the hamlet long after it has bade adieu to the city.

Large communities may be the hotbeds of art and science, of capital and luxury; but it is on the fresh hill side, in the valley and the cottage, that the mews and sinews are born and nourished. We are still in a year eloquent of the mutability of worldly things—an epoch which has shown that Princes and Powers, Kings and Kingdoms

May flourish and may fade:
A breath can make them, as a breath has made.
We should not forget the point of the moral—
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied.

Those who passed the Christmas week in the country, if they went abroad to take their pleasure, were made aware that we need not fear the denunciation against the land

Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

If they did not find gold as plenty as it is said to be in California, they fell in with a race of peasants at their recreations, whose lowly annals spake of peace and competence. The relaxation of the Game Laws may have done but little for the "hewers of wood;" but the spirit it proclaims is wholesome, and fosters feelings that bring forth good fruit. . . .

The National Sports of the last five days partook of the character of the season. There was no betting—no steeple chasing—but there was hunting *en masse* the hour the frost went, and every village green was a little gymnasium. You did not even hear gossip about the future, the present was so full of contentment. It was a fair finale of the year—may it be prophetic of the promise in store for its successor!

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The following were the market prices this afternoon:—

CATTLE.		
50 to 1 agst Great Western (t)	65 to 1 agst Melody (t)	1000 to 10 agst Limestone (t)
50 to 1 agst Eagle's Plume (t)	1000 to 12 agst Keshlee (t)	1000 to 10 agst Escape (t)
50 to 1 agst Geraldine (t)	1000 to 12 agst Luger (t)	1000 to 10 agst Mts. Taft (t)
50 to 1 agst Blucher (t)		
SHEEP.		
33 to 1 agst Escalade (t)	35 to 1 agst Strongbow (t)	50 to 1 agst Old Dan Tucker, t

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Christmas Day and the festivities of the season materially reduced the attendance of the members of the Stock Exchange during the last few days. The business transacted has been, consequently, unimportant, Consols having opened on Tuesday at 88½, declining on Wednesday to 88¼, upon a fall in the French funds of one per cent., and resuming the former quotation on Thursday, which is still maintained. Exchequer Bills have scarcely fluctuated, and the market generally has not been so tranquil for some months past. Notwithstanding this, there is among the public an indisposition to invest, the present quiescence being regarded as a temporary lull rather than a settled return to tranquillity. The closing quotations of absolute dealings are, for Bank Stock, 189; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 88½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 89½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 8 11-16; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 8½; India Bonds, £1000, 40 p; Consols for Account, 88½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 41 p; Ditto, £500, March, 38 p; Ditto, Small, March, 39 p; Ditto, Small, June, 43 p.

Attention was directed, in the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to the sudden advance on Peruvian Stock, and a belief expressed that it was only, in Stock Exchange parlance, "a rig." This has since proved to be the case. Senor Osma has announced to the Committee of Spanish American bondholders the following terms he is directed to offer:—For the principal of the debt, "Active Bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest for two years from the 1st of June next, afterwards to increase ½ per cent. per annum, until it reaches 6 per cent. For the arrears, Deferred Bonds, at the rate of 75 per cent., commencing interest five years hence at 1 per cent., then to increase ½ until 3 per cent. is attained. One half the proceeds of the guano to be hypothecated for the payment of interest." Since the publication of these proposals, the stock, which had risen to 50, has receded to 44. No doubt can exist that influential parties had notice of the intended proposition, making it available to their own and their informants' purposes. The bond holders of Peruvian Bonds will doubtless, at the first meeting of the South American bondholders, make some urgent inquiries upon this shameful act of private information. It is, however, quite in harmony with the whole of the proceedings, here and abroad, in connexion with Peruvian Stock since the suspension of the dividends. With regard to the Foreign Market generally, although not much business has been done, prices are firmer. Another remittance of 10,000 dollars on account of the overdue Mexican dividend has not created any better market for the stock. Spanish Three per Cent. are a shade in advance of last week; the other alterations in market at closing, it will be seen, being scarcely fractional. Brazilian Bonds, 75; Equador Bonds, 2½; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent., 13; Ditto, Deferred, 2½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 24½; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cent., 46; Portuguese, Three per Cent., 25; Ditto, Four per Cent., 26; Ditto, Account, 26½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 14½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Deferred, 11½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 23½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 18½; Ditto, Deferred, 5½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 49½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 74½.

Shares continue firm. Thursday was Ticket-day; and the Account-day will be on Saturday. The state of the market leads to an impression that the Bearing operations have been frequent since the last settlement: a rise after the close of this Account is therefore probable. The closing prices are:—Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 16½; Caledonian, 21½; Ditto, Half Shares, 1½; Ditto, New, £10 Pref., 7½; Chester and Holyhead, 24; Ditto, Pref., 13½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 11½; East Lincolnshire, 26½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 39; Great Northern, 8½; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 5½; Ditto, Half, B, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 44½; Great Western, 78½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17½; Ditto, Fifths, 18; Ditto, New, £17, 10; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 62½; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 15; Ditto, West Riding Union, 1½; Leeds and Bradford, 98½; Leeds and Thirsk, 20½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and S. Coast, 31½; Ditto, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 9; London and North-Western, 123; Ditto, New, 84; Ditto, Fifths, 64; London and South-Western, 40½; Midland, 84½; Ditto, Consolidated Preference, £50 shares, 12; Midland Great Western (Irish), 18½; North British, 15½; Ditto, Half, 6½; Ditto, Quarters, 3½; Ditto, Thirds, 44½; North Staffordshire, 101; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 10; Royston and Hitchin, 1½; Scottish Central, 25½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 24½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 6½; South Eastern, 23½; Ditto, No. 3, 16½; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 7½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 28½; Ditto, Original New Berwick, 26½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 14½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 14½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, Preference, 10½; Boulogne and Amiens, 8½; Luxembourg, 24; Northern of France, 8½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 23; Paris and Rouen, 19½; Sambre and Meuse, 3½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at 88½; but on the news of the French funds having declined, prices receded to 88¼, which was the closing quotation. Shares were about the previous day's quotation, the jobbers being occupied with the approaching settlement. In the Foreign Market, Peruvian was flat upon sales.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since this day so might the arrivals of English wheat for our market, coastwise, have not exceeded 1200 quarters, chiefly from Essex. By land carriage and sample, the supply has been extremely small. Although the quantity of wheat of home produce on offer to-day was trifling, the demand for all descriptions was in a very sluggish state, at about last week's quotations. The imports of foreign wheat have been only 5000 quarters. There was a steady, though by no means brisk, demand for this article free of duty, at full prices. In bonded parcels and floating cargoes, no sales took place. Owing to the large arrival from abroad, the barley trade ruled exceedingly heavy, and prices had a downward tendency. The show of English was small. In malt—the supply of which was limited—next to nothing was doing, at almost nominal currencies. The best samples of oats were quite as dear, but all other kinds were neglected. In all other articles we have no change to notice.

WHEAT.—English, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 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2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 274

THE CYCLORAMA AT THE COLOSSEUM.



NEW THEATRE, ERECTED FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE CYCLORAMA, AT THE COLOSSEUM.

THE CYCLORAMA.

The Proprietors of the Colosseum, in the Regent's-park, have just made a tasteful addition to their truly artistic Exhibition, which deserves to become very popular. A private view of the novelty was given on Saturday evening; and the Exhibition has since proved very attractive to holiday visitors.

After passing through the Albany-street corridor of the Colosseum, you ascend a staircase to what is named "the Rustic Armoury," in which refreshments are served as in "the Swiss Cottage," in another part of the Establishment. This "Armoury" is built of wood, panelled, and rudely carved; and upon its sides are grouped weapons of the chase, and warlike implements. It is, altogether, a very interesting apartment, and serves as a sort of anti-room to a magnificent Saloon, or Theatre and Music Hall, in which is shown the scenic novelty—the Cyclorama, or Exhibition of Moveable Paintings.

The arrangement of the building, in every respect, corresponds with that of a theatre—with its range of boxes, *parterre* or pit, and stage; altogether giving the idea of the vestibule of a regal mansion, fitted up for the performance of a masque, or play—an arrangement which formed a feature of royal palace or noble mansion of old. The spectator, or saloon, in front of the picture, is divided into two parts by a deep entablature, extending the whole width. That portion of it nearest the picture, and which forms the proscenium, is supported, on each side, by six large Roman-Ionic columns, two feet nine inches diameter, of Stenna scagliola; between which are pendent and standard or-molu gas lustres. Parallel with the floor of the stage are four *couchant* lions, upon a flight of steps, adown which the spectators see the picture pass. The walls on either side bear copies of Raffaele's "School of Athens" and "Constantine Delivering up his Authority to the Pope;" on the ceiling is painted "Minerva with Prudence Directing the Arts;" these pictures being executed by Mr. Horner: and, on the frieze of the entablature is a bold relief of "the Triumph of Alexander;" the figures white upon a red ground.

In the spectator, or second division of the building, is a tier of boxes in a waved line, the panels on the fronts of which are ornamented with a bacchanalian procession in relief, richly gilt, and formed into panels by alabaster-like figures holding cornucopias; whilst white and gold columns support a frieze enriched with corresponding designs in gold and maroon, from which are suspended gas lustres. On the ceiling are painted figures and groups of "Jupiter Demanding a Solemn Council of the Gods." The effect of the whole—designed and erected by Mr. W. Bradwell—is very splendid; and is certainly an advance upon the decorative taste displayed in our theatres, if we except Her Majesty's.

The Cyclorama, which the company assembled in this saloon or theatre to witness, is a moving picture of the most striking scenes and incidents in the terrific

spectacle of the great earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755. First, we have the mouth of the Tagus, with Belem Castle. This is succeeded by two further views on the river; and then the city, rising from the harbour, with its churches, convents, castles, and public buildings, in one vast amphitheatre:—

What beauties doth Lisbon first unfold!
Her image floating on the noble tide,
Which poets vainly pave with sands of gold,
But now whereon a thousand keels do ride,
Of mighty strength, since Albion was allied.—BYRON.

The Grand Square of the City is next introduced, so as, in the entirety of its gorgeous palaces and noble streets, to give effect to the approaching scene of desolation—a massive fragment of a palatial building, with a group of the affrighted people, and the sea tossed with frightful violence:—

Under the water it rumbled on,
Still louder and more dread;
It reaches the ship—it splits the bay—
The ship went down like lead.—COLERIDGE.

Then we have a fearful picture of "the Tagus during the earthquake, when it rose 50 feet above Belem Castle, and inundated the city" with floating wrecks, despairing mortals, and other afflicting episodes.

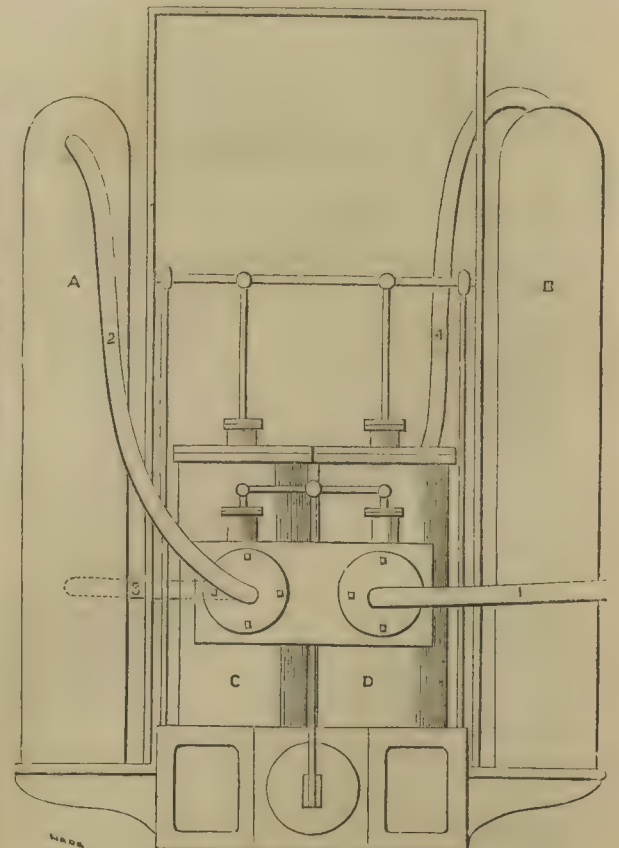
Then the City in Ruins, with palaces and mansions overtoppled—theatres burnt, or in grim destruction—conflagration raging, and the stately column and sculptured arch overthrown in one common scene of devastation! When these events are exhibited with all the aid of scenic and mechanical effects, the painter and the machinist achieve a great triumph in their arts. Messrs. Danson and Son are the artists, and Mr. Bradwell the designer of this very clever work.

The progress of the Panorama is accompanied with musical illustrations, performed by Mr. Pittman on the new instrument described as "a grand apollonicon." This instrument is well calculated to give effect to the intentions of a good performer, is of great power, and rich in solo and orchestral effects. The music performed by Mr. Pittman opened with the overture to "Masaniello;" followed by the first movement of the Beethoven "Pastorale," with selections from "Don Juan," "Masaniello," with selections from "Mose in Egitto," &c. All these were skilfully given by the player; and the orchestral passages were portrayed by a combination of tones which spoke well for the taste of the builders and the judgment of the organist. The latter excels in that which is rather rare among organ players—a clear and uniform style; and in the attack of the passage, and the withdrawal of the finger from the key, by means of which the true expression is given to an organ, Mr. Pittman has, perhaps, no superior.

The apollonicon, built by Messrs. Bevington and Sons, of Greek-street, Sol o, is an instrument of great compass and variety of effect, containing contra-bassi, violoncelli, violini, corni, trombe, fagotti, hautbois, clarionetti, flauti, piccolo, flageolet, &c. It has four distinct organs, and has nine composition, with three coupling movements, sixteen pedals, fifty-tree stops, and two thousand four hundred and seven pipes.

TREMBLEY'S COMBINED VAPOUR ENGINE.

A COMBINED VAPOUR ENGINE, of ten-horse power, the invention of Mr. Trembley, a Frenchman, may now be seen on the premises of Messrs. Horne and



TREMBLEY'S COMBINED VAPOUR ENGINE.

Co., High-street, Whitechapel; in which, by a combination of the power of steam with that arising from the vapour of perchloride, a motive force is said to be obtained at one-half the cost of the ordinary steam-engine.

By the aid of the annexed diagram the *modus operandi* of this invention will be understood by our readers. On the right and left of the engine are two large chambers, in one of which (A) the perchloride is vapourised, and the used steam condensed; in the other, marked B, the vapour of the perchloride is condensed. Steam is admitted from a boiler through the pipe No. 1 to the steam cylinder C; the vapourised perchloride being at the same time admitted to the cylinder D. The combined force of these two agents acting in unison, raises the pistons, cross-heads, &c., and gives motion to a crank shaft and fly-wheel in the usual manner.

An eccentric on the crank-shaft gives motion to a pair of slide valves, by which the steam and perchloride are admitted alternately above and below the pistons. After the steam has exerted its expansive force in the cylinder C, it passes into the vapouriser A, which contains a number of small flat tubes, charged with perchloride (or some other easily vapourised liquid), penetrates the space between them, and comes into contact with the entire surface of the tubes. The faculty of absorbing caloric possessed by perchloride is so powerful, that, immediately upon the steam coming in contact with the surface of the tubes containing it, nearly the whole of its caloric is absorbed by the perchloride, which then becomes vapourised and the steam is at the same time con-



SWISS ARMOURY, OR REFRESHMENT ROOM.

densed. The vapour thus obtained from the perchloride in the tubular chamber A, passes through the pipe No. 2 into the second cylinder D; and, after exerting its elastic force upon the piston, it escapes through the pipe No. 4, is condensed, and, by means of a force-pump, returned in a liquid state to the vapouriser A. The perchloride is in this way worked over and over again, without material waste, being alternately vapourised and condensed, as already described. The steam, after having performed its work in the cylinder C, escapes through the pipe No. 3 to the condenser, and is thence pumped into the boiler.

The first engine on this principle was exhibited at Paris in 1846, and one of 35-horse power is now employed at a glass manufactory at Lyons. The invention is said to have the approval of the French Government, and to be sanctioned by the authority of M. Arago. The perchloride is an agent free from all danger of combustion or explosion. The great saving attributed to this engine arises from the small quantity of fuel required for the generation of steam, diminished space, and the cleanliness of the boiler, distilled water only being used. The perchloride* is an expensive fluid, but it is stated that the tubes once charged will last a considerable time, the alternate vapourisation and condensation occasioning but a trifling waste. The quantity employed in working the above engine is about forty pounds.

PRESENT STATE OF NAPOLEON'S GRAVE.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent (John Moore West), who has just returned from the East Indies, with the accompanying Sketch of the resting-place of the remains of Napoleon, at St. Helena. The vessel in which our Correspondent sailed having touched at the island, he seized the opportunity of visiting the "narrow home" of the exiled Emperor.

Our informant says:—"After ascending a long and tiresome road up the steep side of a mountain, I found myself near a pretty building, called 'The Alarm House.' From this elevation the breeze was a grateful relief to the burning air; the shipping in the roadstead dwindled to mere boats; whilst James Town tapered up from the deep vale beneath like a range of huts. My route now lay through plantations, the road edged with the sharp aloe, and here and there brightened with the wild blushing geranium and other flowers in tropical luxuriance. A short turn soon opened to a gentle slope, leading to Slane's Valley, in the depth of which the remains of Napoleon were interred, according to his own special request. Having paid the fee demanded at the entrance to the ground, an old pensioner led me to the site of the vault, around which a few cypress trees displayed their sombre foliage. The place is inclosed with iron railings, upon which is placed a thatched roof, to prevent the rain from filling the vault during the season of heavy rain. The descent into the tomb is by a short ladder kept for the accommodation of visitors, hundreds of whom have scribbled their names upon the stone; the sunken space at the bottom, in which the coffin was deposited, still remains. The willow beneath which Napoleon used often to sit, in consequence of so many persons carrying away portions of the tree as relics, has become a leafless and decayed stump. The willow that still droops over the opposite end of the grave is a scion of the above tree. The sentry-box is here; but the "beat" of the sentinel has long been grass-grown, and aids the solitude and desolation of the scene."

THE LATE M. ROSSI.

PELLEGRINO ROSSI (the Premier and Minister of Finance, who was assassinated during the late insurrection in Rome) was born, in 1787, at Carrara. After having obtained the degree of a Doctor at the University of Bologna, he, in 1806, received an appointment from the Attorney-General, practised for some time as a barrister, and, in 1809, became Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Bologna. In 1814 he was engaged organising a tribunal, and acting as a commissioner, in the three legations occupied by King Gioachino (Murat).



THE LATE M. ROSSI, PREMIER OF THE PAPAL STATES.

After Murat's fall, Rossi, in order to avoid persecution, retired to Geneva, where he lectured privately on history and jurisprudence, with such success, that, in 1819, he was appointed Professor of Criminal Law at the academy of the latter place. Brilliant oratorical powers, conjoined with an accomplished mind, and friendly relations to the very best Genevese society, soon rendered Rossi an influential member of the political and literary circles of the Republic; and he distinguished himself by opposing with much spirit and energy the doctrines of De Candolle, who constantly advocated the exclusive study of mathematics and natural history, to the great detriment of the respect with which philosophy and polite literature ought to be regarded by the student. In consequence, however, of the resistance of many of the professors, Rossi's position at the Academy of Geneva became daily more untenable, and he gladly availed himself of the friendly services of Broglie and Guizot to obtain employment at Paris. The commencement of his career in France was anything but satisfactory; great difficulties were thrown in his way, and even endeavours made to interrupt his lectures. However, he defeated the sinister designs of his enemies, and a brilliant career was opened before him, when, in 1839, he was created a Peer of France. Not much is known regarding his participation in the labours of the Chamber of Peers; in the debates on the instruction of factory children he certainly did not give satisfaction to his friends. Rossi entertained the same views of life and science as his friend Guizot; he was, however, distinguished by a more graceful style, and a certain poetical turn of the mind. As a writer he is an eclectic philosopher, who treats most elegantly and with much refinement the great questions of political economy. In 1844 he was sent by the French Government on a political mission to Rome; and having given great satisfaction, went there in 1846 as French Ambassador.

The abrupt end of his career and his untimely death are soon told. A few months ago he was appointed Premier by the Pope, whose entire confidence he possessed. During the late insurrection he fell under the hand of the assassin, while he was ascending the staircase leading to the Chamber of Deputies. A curious incident connected with his foul murder is related. A *monsignor*, who generally acts as confessor in the Church of the Jesuits, was, on the fatal day, urgently requested without delay to meet, in St. Mary's Church, a person who, it was stated, had important disclosures to make to him. When he arrived there, he was accosted by a stranger, who told him Count Rossi was doomed to die on that day, and that he ought not to lose a single moment, as he might still be saved. The priest lost no time in joining Rossi, who was on the point of leaving the Quirinal for the Chamber of Deputies. When apprised of the plot laid against him, Rossi stood musing for a minute or two, but rallied immediately, and exclaiming, "The Pope's cause is God's cause! I go to fulfil my duty!" entered his carriage. A quarter of an hour afterwards he was a corpse!

* Perchloride is another name for chloroform.



PRESENT STATE OF THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON, AT ST. HELENA.

JEROME PATUROT IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC. ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

CHAPTER VIII. THE EMPIRICS.

THERE are predestined people whom Nature, at their creation, devoted to invention; and they would in vain endeavour to escape from the laws of their origin. If this faculty bears upon material objects, you will see them spend their whole life in the search of an impossible machine—of a combining power for foreign substances—of a means of aerial navigation, or the analysis of a gas which does not even exist. It was such men as these who, in the middle ages, practised (in the mysteries of their alembics) infallible means of changing lead into gold; and who, in our days, submit charcoal to ingenious treatment, in the hope of extracting diamonds therefrom.

Their pride and their joy is to create; they invent for the sake of inventing; and they would gladly destroy themselves, to have the pleasure of reconstructing themselves.

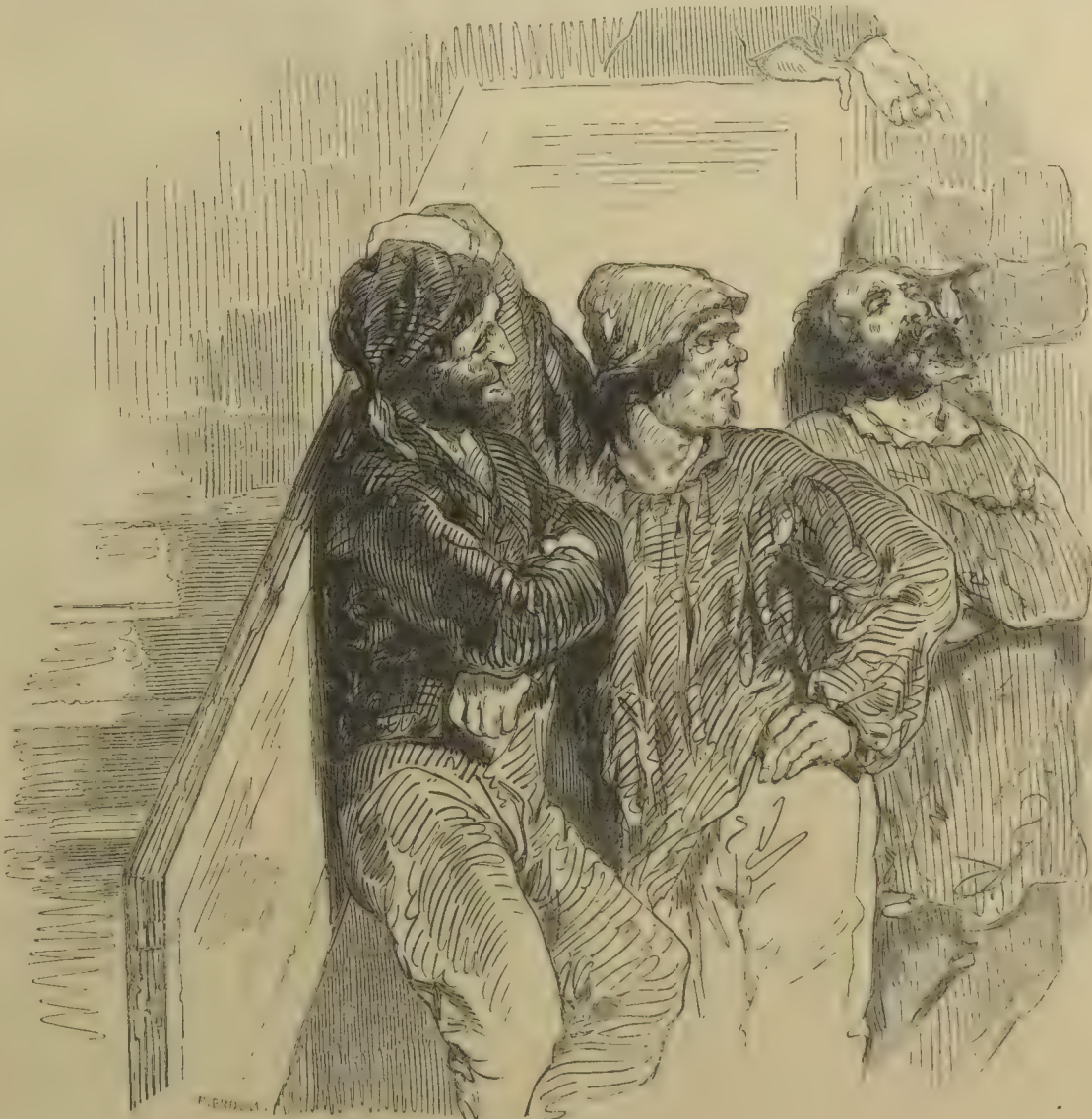
Beside these Prometheuses, and upon a more ambitious pedestal, are ranged other inventors, who have only one idea, but an immense an universal idea, which

embraces all others. They aspire to nothing less than a Revolution. The world has to be re-made; they have one ready prepared, and they constantly propose to their fellow-mortals to take advantage of the opportunity, and purchase it. But they are entirely disinterested; they wish not for the proceeds—they give them. If their work pleases, they will be paid in glory, in reputation, and even by statues. They impose no limits to the gratitude of generations. It is the same to them whether it comes during their life or after their death—whether they be paid in money or in produce. What they do, they do for the honour of human kind, and for their own satisfaction as artists.

This constitutes a mission to which they are faithful until death. Their faith is firm and deep; it is not cooled by success, nor does it shrink from persecution. They would, if necessary, become martyrs for their opinions; only our century does not accord them that honour.

In ordinary times these beings live on, far from fame or noise. A few adepts or enthusiasts, perhaps, gape round the inventor and aspire to a reflected importance, while they create a mysterious celebrity for him. They admire each other among themselves, and there the matter rests. If some details transpire, the public generally takes them in ill part: tranquil society cannot entertain these exaggerations of pride; it despises unfounded pretensions.

Thus matters go on in ordinary times, but it is not the same in agitated years. Then minds are unsettled; the individual is stirred up by the same confusing power as the social body. He vainly seeks a support in the vacillating ground; he falls against everything on his way, and catches at every object he sees. His mind is affected by it; he doubts everybody and himself. A little while since he had his gods, whom ages of respect endeared to him; but now those gods have vanished and he does not know what to believe.



THE ATHLETE.

When society is at this point it is open to quackery. Its reign may be short, but it is absolute; even those who most guard against it submit in some measure. All the monstrous, mad ideas which have lain concealed in the catacombs of contempt or neglect are reproduced; they usurp and dispose of power. What can be more natural? Is not the desideratum to find a theory fit to cure all infirmities? Of course, there is a crowd; few customers, but many lookers-on: those who do not believe, listen; that is a point gained. The success would be greater, were it not for the struggle which ensues between hand and hand. The noise of one drowns the sound of the other; there is a conflict of systems, and the public can only escape under cover of this rivalry.

I knew all these masks, and none of them deceived me. I knew what to think of the efficacy of their recipes and the virtue of their ointments. Therefore I had to fear no danger and no excitement, and could safely defy the public attacks of the social nostrum.

But my curiosity was strong; all Paris had only five or six men on their lips; and they were mentioned in the *salons* and in the *ateliers*, to be cursed or exalted. Some called them angels, others imps from below. It was too much honour from either side. Berlin and Vienna in open revolt, Venice free, Milan emancipated, had scarcely deprived them of a few hours' popularity. Every morning the population asked what they would do with France, and to what *réforme* they would submit it. One point particularly interested them, and that was to know if they would empty the pockets of some to fill those of others, for the public instinct goes straight to the result of every system.

This great notoriety acted like a magnet; for all willingly follow the crowd. "Suppose we go to see these people," said I to Oscar; "I am told it is a curious sight."

"And gratis! But it is not amusing every day."
"Let us try our luck. What do we risk?"
"A squeeze or two. It would not do to dress in lace there. But we can see."

That same evening the painter and I took our way towards one of the most famous clubs in Paris, an original, characteristic club. They did not discuss the forms of the Constitution, or the errors of Government. Politics occupied only a secondary place with them. They thought of cutting up society by the roots, and making it young again in a magic kettle. Heads, arms, busts, feet—all were accepted to furnish the elements of this new amalgamation. There was no distinction between the organs, no difference in the functions, but only the most absolute equality before the civilising fire which kept the world at the boiling point.

This amiable doctrine was called the doctrine of the community; and if it was not new, it was far less consoling. The object of the club to which we had gone was to demonstrate the benefits of this system. But it must not be thought that discussion was allowed; the club did not admit of such follies. There was a high priest and his followers; the institution admitted no others. The pontiff spoke; the followers listened; everything was quite private. Round the platform whence fell these revelations were grouped tall athletes, impassable as the *Prætorians*. The pontiff had taken care to choose them from among men accustomed to rough work, and whose muscles gave evidence of it. That was a certain mode of ensuring respect. At the sight of this martial legion the idlers felt themselves silenced, and scarcely ventured now and then to indulge in a sarcastic smile.

The name of the above-mentioned pontiff has made some noise. Before I saw him I had formed a terrible idea of him; I imagined a sombre hero, a vehement orator, with the ferocious eye of a Muncer, or the emphatic posture of a Babeuf. The first glance undeceived me. The pontiff was at the tribune, lavishing the eloquence of his words on an attentive and affected audience. I thought him a Benedictine, and his speech a homily. There was nothing harsh in his features, nothing bitter in his words. He was describing his golden age. There should be no more forced separations, no arbitrary distinctions; fraternity rules the world. All acknowledge only one title, that of virtue; and have only one care, for the common weal. All try who can most forget himself to serve others. Killing and punishment are abolished; crime having ceased, the law no longer needs a sword. The armies are disbanded for want of work; there is no struggling but against nature, and science disarms and conquers it. Prisons disappear; venomous animals are blotted from creation; the most ferocious animals claim the honour of domesticity. The sons of Adam at last enjoy their laboriously-gained heritage; they are the kings of earth, and raise their chant of victory to Heaven.

This communist hymn was so long that it disturbed Oscar's equanimity, and jarred upon his nerves. We were standing, and surrounded by elbows which wounded our sides. The ecstasies of the orator for excited gestures of approval from the crowd, which compromised the integrity of our persons. It would have been dangerous to complain, for enthusiasm is not tolerant. Besides, the *Prætorians* were there, and their swimming eyes showed a feeling approaching to intolerance. I saw it, and as a true Spartan, I concealed my griefs. The painter was less fastidious.

"This is as tiresome as flies," he said to me, with an audible yawn.
A noise instantly arose, and a circle of indignant eyes stared at us on all sides.

"Silence!" cried a powerful voice near the platform.
"Be quiet," I said to Oscar, so as to be heard only by him; "they will do us some harm."

"Silence!" repeated the voice.
"Turn him out!" echoed other voices.

We were forced to be quiet, but not without a last protestation on the part of the artist.

"Cramp in my legs," he said. "A stiffness in the loins—fearful spasms—a horrible headache; and they call this a regimen favourable to humanity! Suppose we were to go, Jerome?"

I was intending to do so, when the sitting became more animated. The pontiff had continued his sermon, and passed from dithyramb to dialectics.

"What do we see in the world?" he said. "Rich and poor? Men who have a surfeit of everything, beside men who want the commonest necessities? Shall I, who have only one stomach, two arms, one head, have wherewithal to feed a thousand? Is that just?"

"Yes," called a voice from the audience.

This was certainly a day of incidents and revolts. The assembly was not accustomed to them, and uttered a long murmur. The cohort of *Prætorians* had already advanced to annihilate interruption and interrupter with the same blow, when a compassionate look from the platform fell upon him.

"It is a workman," said the pontiff; "admit the discussion."

At these words the crowd divided as the Red Sea before the Jews, and the opponent could advance to the pulpit. A guard of safety was formed round him, and two hands—large and red as legs of mutton—were kept on his shoulders. The honour of the principle had to be kept intact; perhaps there was some wisdom in not neglecting any means of influence. Yet the *ourrier* did not seem abashed; though he was of slight make, the flash of his eye showed that he had energy and spirit. The attention of the Assembly was aroused, and mine also; Oscar, even, deigned to forget the state of his nerves.

"Was it you, brother, who interrupted me?" asked the high priest, with the air of a superior, conscious of his generosity.

"It was I, citizen," replied the man firmly.

"You do not want equality?"

"I want it where it is possible."

"You don't admit equality in fortune and station?"

"No more than in height, citizen! Nature has indicated it, and man must obey her. There are poor and rich, as there are tall and short people."

A declaration so unorthodox offended the convictions and habits of the assembly; some murmurs were heard. Oscar alone ventured to express his approbation.

"That fellow has some pluck," he said to me; "the square cap must look about him. We shall have some fun."

Indeed, the labourer's assurance had destroyed a little of his interlocutor's majesty and *aplomb*. He no longer held himself so high. He feared that the schism might thin his ranks. It was dangerous, and he endeavoured to cut it short.

"What? brother!" he cried, "you refuse to feel the charms of our community—its harmonious order, in place of the defective classes whom interest and ambition expose to perpetual disagreements? And yet it is a very affecting sight. Do you see this nation of brethren, uniformly clad, having but one heart and one table, drinking from the same cup, and cutting from the same loaf? No more hedges, no walls, as signs of defiance. The sheep will mingle on the meadows, the grain in the fields. Equality, holy equality! that is the code of humanity, and the new evangelium promised to the earth."

The pontiff was regaining his advantages; the words of feeling were more persuasive in his mouth than those of discussion. An electric pleasure ran through the assembly; the *Prætorians* were moved even to tears. They only waited for a word to annihilate the contradictor. The latter was impossible, and seemed not to feel the pressure on his shoulder.

"That is pretty, citizen," he said, with evident irony, "very pretty, but that is all."

The guards made a significant gesture. The pontiff restrained them by a glance.

"Explain, brother," he resumed, with a cunning mildness.

"Explain, citizen? How could I? You build a world of air, and you want me to follow you. I am a labourer, and nothing more: I look at things as a labourer, and not as a doctor. Have you workmen in your machine?"

"Have we! Of course we have."

"And work?"

"What a question!"

"And are there wages, then?"

"Oh! they are entirely suppressed!"

"Suppressed! Wages suppressed! And you want workmen!"

"One moment, brother. You go to the root of the system. Work is gratuitous with us; but everything else is gratuitous. You give your share, and your comrades give theirs; that is exchange. Can you not understand that the fruits of the earth are to be in common? There is to be no *thine* and *mine*; that is one, mingled."

"All the same dish; I know," replied the labourer. "That is scarcely cleanly, and not very comfortable. Now, when I work, I know what I do; if I gain six francs, very well; that is so much for food and so much for other things; I try to manage. If there is plenty of work, I indulge a little; if it slackens, I economise. I get to the end of the year often without savings, but without debt. Suppose I were idle as I am industrious. I must work, for necessity forces me. No work no bread; that is the law of the world. As soon as you give bread to the workman, farewell work. I will answer for that result."

"But, brother, devotion,".....

"That is all very good for pulpits and books, citizen. We must take the world as it is. Do you think it is pleasant to roast one's face all the day before a forge fire, and to strain one's hips by striking the anvil? The pleasure is not so very

great; one could easily do without it. If the country were to provide for smiths, it would have none. It would have no more miners, nor glass-makers, nor slaters. We would all be equal—all *bourgeois*, and would all promenade about. That is the history of your invention, citizen."

"How you take it, brother," said the pontiff, who felt himself thrown out.

"I can't help it. You want equality. Will you ever get it? Can labour be equal? or can intelligence? The one will dig, the other will idle, and they are all to be treated alike. That would vex a lamb. There will only be equality in idleness, and all will join that. And how will you establish equality in the conditions?"

"By free choice."

"Thank you. Then every one would be an emperor! If there are no emperors, then king, or judge, or general, or representative; who would be dorsi carrier and labourer for Mr. Estall?"

"What details!"

And where would be the equality in the distribution? Will the rations be the same for all appetites? That would be starvation for some, and indigestion for others. One will have too much, and another not enough. The same with the clothes; the wearing out is different, and the size as well. And how will you equal all the little luxuries? Will you decree the pipe, coffee, the glass, the pot of beer at night for all or for some? Then it is evident you will have to build all the houses over again. If I ascend a hundred steps to my room, and you only twelve, there is no equality; if your ceiling is fifteen feet high, and mine only six, there is no equality; if your bed is of rosewood, and mine of deal, there is no equality. You may say what you like, citizen; your skein is not easy to unravel."

"You have no faith, brother," cried the pontiff, seeking to save himself by sentiment. "All these obstacles disappear with faith; faith removes mountains."

"I will believe it when I have seen it," said the *ourrier*. In the meantime let us speak of your kitchen. How will you arrange that? Must everybody have beef on the same day? And, suppose I don't like beef? Will the cooks be the masters of France? Then one will intrigue to get into their favour for the sake of legs of mutton, fillets of veal, and loins of beef. I would rather hear of it than experience it."

"The man grows troublesome," said Oscar to me.

So the pontiff thought. He signed to his guards. The opponent was at their mercy; two vices of iron pressed on his shoulders. But, by a second sign, the execution was suspended, for the retreat must at least be covered.

An appeal was now made to the generosity of the public, when a considerable clearance took place in the assembly. First the lookers-on left; then the members; even the *Prætorians* were moved; and at last the pontiff stood alone in an empty hall! How enthusiasm dies half-way, and never reaches the pocket!



"NOTHING LESS THAN A REVOLUTION."

"This is all very inferior," said Oscar, as we walked home. "We did not make our expenses, Jerome."

"And when one thinks, Oscar, that the nation is reduced to such teachers! Certainly, it is time I should come forward!"

"You, Paturot?"

"Yes, I, Oscar; I need only be in the vein some day. You know I only want seven or eight little clauses."

(To be continued.)

THE THEATRES AND CHRISTMAS PIECES.

DRURY-LANE.

This house, having been fitted up as a circus since the *bal masqué* which concluded Mr. Julien's season, was opened on Boxing Night by M. Dejean, under whose direction the splendid equestrian *troupe* of Franconi, from the Cirque Nationale, in Paris, have now commenced their performances for the winter. All the favourites of last season are engaged, together with several new *artistes*; and the reception awarded to all of them, as they entered the arena, was very warm and friendly; and most of them were recalled after their separate acts.

OLYMPIC.

After "She Stoops to Conquer," on Tuesday evening, in which Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Compton, and Mrs. Stirling vainly essayed, by their excellent acting, to keep the gallery quiet, the new pantomime called "William the Conqueror; or, the Sack of the Saxons," was produced, with entire success. The opening, which is a burlesque on the invasion of England by the Normans, is very cleverly written, far more so than we usually look for in pieces of this kind, and every well-known incident is turned to humorous account, even to the battle of Hastings, in which there is a terrible combat between *Harold* and *William the Conqueror*. The change from this scene to the fairy temple, in which the transformations for the harlequinade take place, was most elaborate and beautiful, and rewarded with long-continued rounds of applause. Then follow hits at everything. The Sea-serpent and the National Guards, Louis Philippe, M. Soyer, emigration, gutta percha, the state of the drama, the baby jumpers, our national defences, and many other topics, were all introduced in rapid succession. The scenes and tricks worked very easily for a first night's representation; and when the entire pantomime comes to play closer, there will be nothing to be desired.

The pantomimists were mostly new to a British public, being from America. Mlle. Vallée is a graceful *Columbine*, but lacks the bustling action essential to the part. At times she was standing quite still for several minutes, which a *Columbine* ought never to do when on the stage. Mr. Barnes is scarcely at home yet as the *Clown*; what may be very funny in America is rather different when presented to an English audience, and as much action as he indulged in was somewhat of the heaviest. Here Cole was a famous *Pantaloone*, and Mr. Chapino a very active *Harlequin*—one of the best, indeed, that we have seen. Herr Seymore appeared as the *Sprite*, and performed some really astonishing feats of posturing and tumbling, which were most applauded. The gods would not let Mr. Barnes get off from singing "Hot Codlins," and he at once established himself in their favour by his compliance. Miss Rosina Spiller (a *débutante*, we believe) will be an acquisition to the company. She played the *Genius of Fun* very effectively.

The scenery is admirably painted, and we must especially praise the music of Mr. Alexander Lee. It is always appropriate, and the "bits" are selected with a care and judgment that contributed in no small degree to the success of the pantomime. If *Harold* is killed as often at the Olympic as his body is "found" by painters, the pantomime will have a long run.

MARYLEBONE.

Determined to keep up the reputation which this elegant house has acquired, not only was a splendid new pantomime produced on Boxing Night, but Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam also appeared in the "Flowers of the Forest," to the tumultuous delight of the holiday-makers. The pantomime is found to

upon Monk Lewis's old romantic drama of "One o'clock, or the Knight and the Wood Demon"—a piece which was last year made the subject of a burlesque at the Lyceum theatre at the close of the Keeley management.

We may be excused for following the plot: it was never of the clearest in the original drama, and now it is perfectly incomprehensible; but it answers its purpose admirably: the audience roar at what they understand, and what they do not they roar at just the same. The piece has been put on the stage with that extreme care and liberality which has characterised everything done at this theatre. The scenery is most beautiful; the dresses and properties superb; and all the tricks evidenced extreme ingenuity—Mr. Moreland is a capital *Harlequin*, and Miss Healy a very pretty and active *Columbine*. Mr. Morris made up for a good, feeble-minded, always injured *Pantaloone*; and Mr. Jefferini was the *Clown*; and he bustled and grimaced, inflicted severe and uncalculated injuries upon everybody he came in the way of, stole, pocketed, and told fibs, in the most approved style. The principal members of the stock company performed in the opening, by which arrangement all the parts were carefully performed; and the applause of the audience was throughout very general and hearty, except during one of the annual *émeutes* about having some particular song or dance: in this case, a hornpipe, not announced in the bills. With some curtailment, which has possibly been made, the pantomime is certain to have a long and merry life; and we don't know that we can do better than recommend all the inhabitants of the Egent's Park and St. John's Wood districts of London to go and see it, with all their olive-branches, as soon as they can.

SADLER'S WELLS.

"Venice Preserved" was chosen for a first piece, on Tuesday evening, but it shared the usual fate of a tragedy with a holiday audience, passing almost in dumb show, the "immortals" being all impatient for the pantomime. This is called "Harlequin and the World turned Upside Down; or Number Nip and the Enchanted Fountain;" and its title has been suggested by the numerous riots and revolutions which have upset every part of Europe this year, with the exception of still merry England. The pantomimes at Sadler's Wells have been remarkable, for the last few years, for their clever hits at passing events; and the present one forms no exception to the rule. It runs over with fun and good-humoured satire; and from the National Guards and Paris to Jenny Lind and London, everything and everybody is shown up. Mr. Stilt is again the clever *Sprite*, in which character the ordinary elements of flesh and bone appear to be supplied by gutta percha and caoutchouc. Mr. Fenton is a lively *Harlequin*, and Miss Emma Horne one of the best *Columbines* in London. Mr. C. Stilt is the *Clown*. They all work together quite as well as the company at the Princess', which is no mean praise. The management has reason to be, in every way, content with the success of the pantomime. It was loudly applauded and evidently gave the greatest satisfaction. We expect, indeed, that it may take rank with the pantomimes of other days, we hear so highly spoken of by old gentlemen, who then walked across the fields to Sadler's Wells, and sipped their wine, as their wives and families had tea in the gardens which then bordered the New River.

ASTLEY'S.

This favourite theatre was so densely crowded on Tuesday evening, that the stage had to be given up for the use of the spectators during the scenes in the circle. A new equestrian spectacle, called the "Wars of the Jews, or the Fall of Josephus," commenced the entertainments, and afforded full scope for all the peculiar appliances of the theatre to be brought into full play. Fortresses were attacked and captured; pilgrims were massacred; and the siege of Jerusalem was an exciting conclusion, in which the catapults and other engines of ancient warfare were brought into full play. Mr. Fredericks was at the head of the serious interest; and Mr. Attwood sustained the comic portions. After this novelty, there were some very good scenes in the circle; and the pantomime wound up the holiday bill of fare. It is called "Bold Robin Hood; or, the Pretty White Horse and the Enchanted Princess of Sherwood Forest," and has the advantage over other pieces of its kind, of introducing the whole of Mr. Batty's beautiful stud, especially the "heroine"—if we may so term the "pretty white steed"—of the plot. The opening is the best part of the pantomime, the "comic business" being rather deficient in fun and allusions. There was nothing, either, remarkable in the way of machinery; and what there was did not work satisfactorily. A few nights' wear and a little black lead will, however, remedy the latter fault. Of course we had a tiny National Guard produced from a bottle of French capers; and the Derby Sweeps, the Sea Serpent, and a few other topics, were introduced. The last scene—the Grand Hall of Revolving Light—brought down loud applause; and, on the whole, the pantomime was perfectly successful.

HAYMARKET.

The Messrs. Brough—of whose "Enchanted Isle," at the Adelphi, we have had occasion more than once to speak in terms of high praise—have written the Christmas piece at this house, and with an equally happy result. It is taken from the "Arabian Nights Entertainments," and called "Camaralzaman and Badoura; or the Peri who loved the Prince." The subject has been very cleverly treated; for in its original state it is somewhat elaborate to fether down into a dramatic form, although one of the most gracefully told of the wondrous chronicles from which it has been taken. The opening is exceedingly pretty, and represents a view of the heavens by night, in which several fair spirits are floating about. *Maimoune*, the Peri (Mrs. Keeley), arrives, and is directly joined by *Danasch* (a "djinn"—the gent of our old loved book before Mr. Lane made its etymology foreign and uncomfortable). *Maimoune* is boasting of the beauty of a certain *Prince Camaralzaman* (Miss P. Horton), whom she has seen, and fallen in love with, on her travels; and *Danasch* insists that a favourite he has discovered, *Badoura* (Miss Reynolds), is the most handsome. To decide the dispute, the good-looking pair are brought together, whilst asleep, and disappoint the respective views of their champions by falling in love with each other. *Maimoune* tries to prevent the union, whilst *Danasch*, out of spite to her, does all he can to forward it. The father of the Princess is *Bung*, Emperor of China (Mr. J. Bland), and he has promised *Badoura*'s hand to *Gin Sing* (Mr. Caulfield), Prince of Japan; but *Badoura* raves about *Camaralzaman*, whom she saw by the Peri's power, and will listen to nobody else. No one knows *Camaralzaman*, so she is pronounced to be mad, and doctors are invited to cure her. But, whilst the fortunate physician is to have her hand, all the unlucky ones are to be beheaded, and this fate awaits them all until the arrival of *Camaralzaman* in disguise. He, of course, cures the Princess, upon which the Japanese Prince says that it is *his* doing. Fresh dilemmas arise, when *Maimoune*, touched by the faithful love of the young people, brings about their union.

It would, perhaps, be impossible to collect a better burlesque company together than appear in this piece; and they have very good materials to work upon. The jokes and allusions are well turned, although, as generally happens in burlesques, the very best fly over the heads of the audience. But they are put into mouths that can give them with all the point intended. Keeley's gentish djinn was delicious; and we all know what his clever wife can make of anything, when she determines to "go in and win." Mr. Bland was grand as ever in his tyrant monarch; and Miss P. Horton and Miss Reynolds were especially effective. Nor should we omit to mention Mr. Mitchenson, one of the most active gentlemen we have seen in Wieland's line. The piece has been mounted in first-rate style, and will have a long run, which it fully deserves.

PRINCESS'.

As far as general report can be relied upon, the pantomime of "Bluff King Hal; or, Harlequin and the Charmed Arrow," is the best of its class this year. And it quite deserves this honourable position, for it is very cleverly concocted: the tricks are apt and fast; the fun is continuous; and it is very liberally put on the stage. A well-known portion of English history is capably burlesqued for the opening; and in the harlequinade not a topic of the day has been allowed to escape notice. Thus, we have the Quadrant, before and after its alteration; the new electric light; Houdin's "Suspension Chloroformienne;" Julien's Drum Polka, by sixteen pretty girls, in dashing dresses; and everything else that has occupied any attention during the last six months. The scenery is capital, and the general appointments and properties neatly and artistically constructed.

We must, however, devote an especial notice to Mr. Flexmore. He is, beyond all chance of comparison, the best *Clown* at present on our boards. Whilst the others go on, year after year, in an old, traditional routine of business—doing only that which they have before witnessed or heard of, and rarely scoring many laughs off their own bats—Mr. Flexmore trusts entirely to his own original humour, and it never fails him. He is the true embodiment of the reckless, mischievous, sly, *funny* spirit which ought to characterise the *Clown*. All his nonsense—and very good nonsense it is—has a visible object. No one can thieve like him; no one can so well exhibit the superb contempt in which he holds the *Pantaloone*, except as a butt or scapegoat.

The other pantomimists at the Princess' are, at the same time, very good, and work well together. Mr. Bologna is a lively *Harlequin*, and Mr. Paulo a genuine *Pantaloone*; whilst Miss Fawcett, as *Columbine*, is graceful and very active—always assisting to keep the business of the stage alive. As we have stated, the pantomime was entirely successful, requiring only the usual "cuts" and practising of the machinery to make it one of the very best of its kind.

LYCEUM.

The fairy lore of the Countess d'Ansis has again furnished Mr. Planché with a subject for his Christmas burlesque; and the Lyceum management has placed it upon the stage with a gorgeous elegance and perfection of detail that eclipses even the previous entertainments at this beautiful theatre. "The King of the Peacocks," as the new piece is called, is taken from the story of "La Princesse Rosette." It is not one of the best constructed tales, in a dramatic point of view, but our author's experience and tact has worked it into a very pleasant plot, which has also the advantage of great simplicity. *Princess Rosette* (Miss Howard) has determined upon marrying nobody but the *King of the Peacocks* (Madame Vestris). His exact *locale* is not known, but her two brothers—*Floride* (Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam) and *Jessamy* (Miss Jane Coleman)—set forth to discover him, taking their sister's portrait with them. *Argus* (the King) is delighted with the resemblance, and sends for the original, keeping the two brothers as hostages, and intending to kill them if the *Princess* is not as beautiful as her picture. Her old *gouvernante*, the *Baroness Wuggermugger* (Mrs. Macnamara), substitutes her own ugly daughter, and persuades the captain to throw the *Princess* overboard, with her favourite dog *Fredidon* (Mr. H. Marshall). The fairy *Faithful*, however, at last settles everything satisfactorily to the lovers and the audience.

(Continued on page 432.)

CHRISTMAS BURLESQUES AND PANTOMIMES.

(Continued from page 430.)

Amongst the minor characters—minor, however, only as regards their relation with the plot, for they are the most effective point of humour and effect—are, the captain of the Chinese Junk, *Poo-lee-ha-lee* (Mr. Harley); the cook, *M. Soyez Tranquil*, (Mr. Selby); *O' don't-know-who*, an Irish fisherman, (Mr. H. Hall); and a *May-Me*, (Mr. John Reeve). As may be supposed, all these parts were capably acted. Miss Louisa Howard is the pearl of fairy Princesses; and Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam's fresh and lovely voice was heard to great effect in some operatic *morceaux*—too elaborate, perhaps, for the vehicle that introduced them. Madame Vestris sang the "Piff-paff" from "Les Huguenots," the "Brindisi" in "Lucrezia Borgia," and a ballad from "Haydée," most admirably. The costumes are brilliant beyond description. Where Mr. Planché's taste has the latitude always allowed to it under the Vestris managements, something unusually elegant is looked for. This year the dresses are surpassingly beautiful. And the same remark will apply to Mr. W. Beverley's scenery, in which he has excelled himself. The deck of the Chinese junk is very clever; and the concluding piece of scenic effect one of the most elaborate and gorgeous ever seen.

SURREY.

This theatre, having been entirely reformed and redecorated, a new stage laid down, and several most important and comfortable alterations effected in the auditorium, opened, under the management of Mr. Shephard, on Boxing-Night, with great *déclat*. The first piece was a new three act drama, by Mr. Webb, called "The Secretary," of which we must postpone a notice until next week, as not a word could be heard of it, in consequence of the uproar which prevailed during the three hours taken up in its performance, amongst the gods, who cared for no-

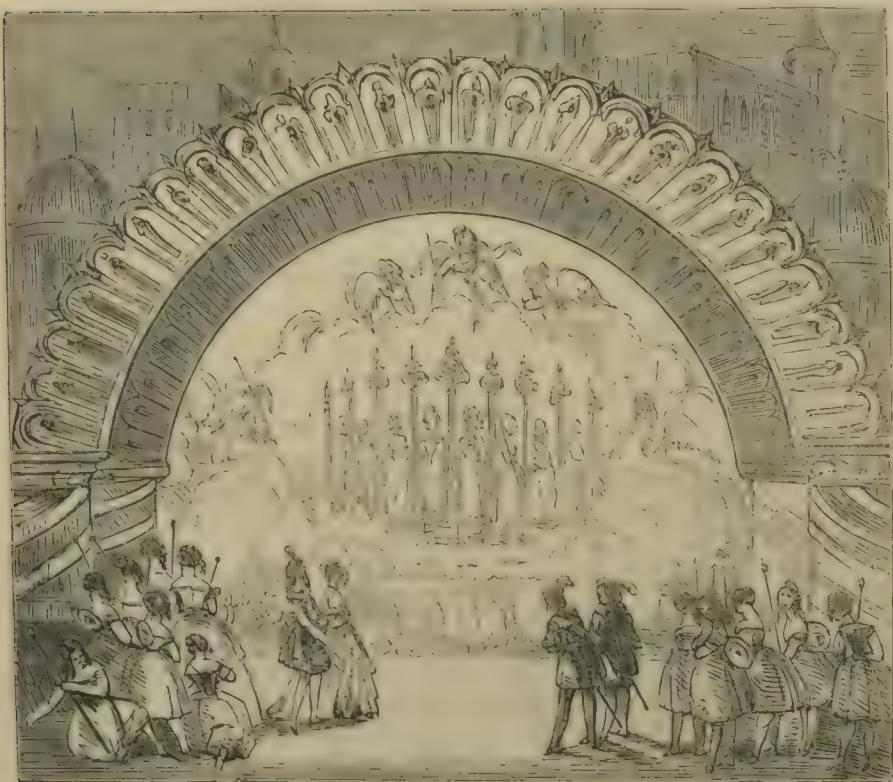
thing but the pantomime. This is called "Harlequin Lord Lovel; or Lady Nancy Bell and the Fairies of the Silver Oak," the story of which is taken from the old ballad, which has lately, in a comic shape, obtained considerably in convivial circles. If we had seen more of it, we should have been delighted to have given some brief account of it; but the theatre was so densely crowded, that it was only by occasionally jumping up and catching a glimpse over a triple row of heads occupying the "standing room," that we could get a glimpse of the stage; but we could hear the explosions of laughter and the uproar of applause that followed so quickly upon one another; and so we can with confidence state that the pantomime threw all those of the dense audience who could see—and these must have amounted to many hundreds—into ecstasies of delight. Mr. T. Matthews (who fortunately, both for himself and the Surrey *habitués*, found a corner vacant there upon the break-up of Covent Garden, at which theatre he was engaged) experienced a most triumphant reception; and everything, indeed, passed off wonderfully well for a first night. We shall take the earliest opportunity of noticing the Surrey more at length, and under more favourable circumstances than those of a transpontine boxing-night. It is the intention of the new lessee to pay greater attention to high-class melodrama than has as yet been the custom; and of his success, should he adhere to this plan, there cannot be a doubt. He has one of the finest theatres in London as regards construction, to carry out great effects in; an unusually deep stage, and an auditorium so admirably designed that everybody, under ordinary circumstances, can see. Add to this, a situation at the junction of several great thoroughfares; and if fortune does not attend the enterprise, the blame can only be laid in one quarter.



SCENE FROM "CAMARALZAMAN AND BADOURA," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "BLUFF KING HAL," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "THE KING OF THE PEACOCKS," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN LORD LOVEL," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

JEROME PATUROT
IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.
ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

(Concluded from page 430.)

CHAPTER IX.

THERE were other varieties of the great family of empirics with whom I became acquainted after some time. The most entertaining among these were the philosophers who objected to the present mode of considering labour. What prejudices exist on this point! Labour, a duty, a trouble? Oh no! Anything but that. Such a belief was a falsehood, or a sacrilege. No; the second chapter of a new world will introduce charms and attractions for labour. What man consumes with pleasure, he must produce with joy and enthusiasm. The furrow will in future open spontaneously to the sound of cymbals and drums. Man will go to work as we go to a feast, with restrained ardour and secret delight—with sleeves ornamented with ribbons, and his head crowned with wreaths. Each morning a swarm of labourers start from the hive; every branch of agriculture has its officers. There are captains for asparagus and lieutenants of cherries; for spinach there are majors, and generals of carrots. Music, also, is not wanting. A herd of sheep is driven in A minor, and a vine is planted in F major. When the sun withdraws its light, the merry swarm enter a palace built as by fairies. The children already sleep, stretched in their cribs like silkworms. Darkness wraps these happy mortals in a discreet mantle, which hides them from profane eyes. This idyl may be described in a few words: abundant food and perpetual feasting; unrestrained pleasure and delightful work. It is short, but complete, and admits of no opposition.

In former times I had also belonged to this school, and known many of its chiefs. I wished now to know how far the school had advanced in its works. They had a club in the Latin Quarter, and some orators attended every evening. I went, unknown to Oscar. The artist had a bitter feeling towards them; for in the journal which was their organ his pictures had been treated with indifference.



THE ORATOR.

"Those people," he said, "cut all that oppose them to pieces; I shall not venture among them."

I went alone, therefore. When I entered the room, an orator in a black coat was speaking. He was exalting the principles of the association; and cited as examples the fruiterers of the Jura.

"Let us associate men of capital, labour, and talent," he added emphatically; "that is the reconciliation of interests."

I have never liked these sententious aphorisms, which are like brilliant signboards before empty warehouses. This time, I could not contain myself; and an interruption escaped me:—

"What do you mean by those words?" I said to the orator.

"What do I mean?" he replied, with impassible coolness; "that is plain enough. I say, that the men of capital, labour, and talent should be associated. Society is on the point of being deluged: I bring the olive branch which shows the nearness of the land."

This was conclusive. I was persisting, when the orator continued:—

"The difficulty was, to make work attractive, and we have conquered it. We have a mechanism which attains this result. Pleasure in labour is a happy life. A purified workshop is regenerated humanity—the world brought back to its original intention."

"And the mechanism?" I said, returning to the charge.

"It is simple and efficacious, as all that is stamped with the stamp of genius. Its aim was to make labour attractive, and it is successful."

Whatever I did, I could not draw him from these commonplaces and forms of speech. A discussion commenced, and I tried to force him to more definite explanations. He refused to follow me; and, finding himself too nearly pressed, he made me the offer of a ministry of progress. That was escaping by the window when the door was blocked.

The experiment was short but definite. This school had now lost its most curious character—originality. I thought of it as I returned home, and reflected on what I had seen.

"What beings we are!" I said to myself. "How age and ambition change men! Where are my youthful illusions?—where the fiery truthfulness of youth? Alas! impostors have stepped forward, and have become possible now!"

CHAPTER X.

THE DISORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

ANCIENT sages tell us, "Don't trust a man who reads only one book." The advice is sound and opportune, but it needs a corollary. We must distrust those who swear only by one book, especially if that book is the child of their brain. The weakness of paternity is then added to the obstinacy of faith; and these two passions may lead to any excess.

The Revolution, scarcely ended, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of men who had made their book. No one thought of them; but they came, book in hand, and said, "Behold the truth! This is the law the people require: make way for the friends of the people!" One protected the blacks, and granted them the most extended rights; he made them electors and national guards. He had written two volumes about it. But another was more ambitious, and extended his demand to the whites; he required that they should be given up to him, and submitted to the theories of his books. He had written three hundred pages on the subject. The Government tried in vain to resist; and at last gave him the whites he required, wondering, in terror, what he would do with them. His first act was to take his victim to the heights of the Luxembourg, so that, retired from the world, it might be less rebellious to the treatment he might inflict upon it. This was the organisation of labour, or, in other words, of thoughtlessness and idleness. But there was one fault in this beautiful doctrine; the author had invented a man who does not exist, and had forgotten the real one. His system might, perhaps, have been successful, applied to another more perfect world. Mars or Saturn might have accommodated themselves to it. But, in its present state, our earth could not appreciate its value.

The man of the book on whom our author founded his plans, is one of those beings who from time immemorial have sprung from the poet's brain. Like the obscure heroes of the battle-field, he can suffer and be silent. He esteems it an unworthy weakness to think of himself; to work for others is the only occupation worthy his consideration. Such is the man of the book. If Saturn contains many such, I congratulate him; but the earth is barren of them, and I fear will long remain so.

But the man of reality is very different from the man of the book; and there is no approach possible between them. The one cannot live, the other exists. The author tried to strangle the latter, to animate the former. For that purpose, he retired to the Luxembourg, and occupied himself with the study of social phenomena, assisted by chosen *ouvriers* and the adepts of accommodating sciences. For the honour and dignity of labour, he kept the *personnel* of the Luxembourg. Of what use is victory, if it does not bring some profits? If even the bill of fare of the Revolution contained some superfluous bottles of champagne, venison out of season, firstlings in their earliest prime, and a little cash for a rainy day, where was the harm; and how could the country show herself sparing on this

SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.]



THE FRUITERERS OF THE JURA.

point to men who devoted themselves for her? No; nothing could be too beautiful for the representatives of labour. The task required iron arms and broad shoulders. And whence should this strength come if not from food? What could be more inspiring than the rare wines which drive away the languor of an overworked brain?

But when this point was settled, the great problem re-appeared more threatening than before. The people were listening at the doors, waiting for acts; and, in a few days, the thunderbolt was launched from the heights of the Luxembourg. This was a decree reducing the duration of daily labour by two hours. Such a decree would have seriously injured the employer and employed even in times of prosperity; and its effect in the midst of a financial crisis and a political Revolution may be imagined. Complaints arose on every side against it, and reached the Luxembourg in the form of supplication.

"Citizen," said the oppressed tradesmen, "have pity on us. Labour is impossible with such conditions; we must close our doors and turn the workmen out in the street. What will they do?"

"They can read my book," replied the Napoleon of labour; I wrote it for that."

The unfortunates insisted, "It is not so easy to resign one's self to inaction and ruin;" but the answer was still the same. "Read my book!" was the constant reply of the Lord of the Luxembourg; and Organization of Labour was echoed from the walls.

But still the author had moments of doubt. The labour to be organised seemed to vanish beneath his hands, and refuse to be submitted to his sway.

In these gloomy days of doubt, the author found relief in the society of his friends; they knew his book, and therefore his speeches; and yet they had, at given points, applause for the same sentiments and tears for the same effusions. They took their seats on the benches of the Peers, and listened to a well-known speech on an old subject. When the parts were learnt, the orator took his place and commenced:—

"My friends, my brothers, I should not have come before you to-day. I have had a very bad night, and I fear I shall not have strength to continue long.

(Speak! speak!) Besides suffering from nervousness, I am excessively low-spirited. Spite of all my researches, I cannot find labour. If I did not know that it is the lot of the people, I should imagine that labour conspires, and is sold to the reaction. (Beautiful!)

"I would now speak to you on another subject—the dangers of competition. (A Voice: "Here we are at the book.") Of course. And I cannot too often recommend you to refer to it. But to return to competition; I maintain that it is misery (Yes, yes!). I thank you for the interruption; it proves that we are made to understand each other. (Certainly! Bravo!) A world in which competition reigns is one of the monstrosities in which I cannot recognise the Creator's handiwork. (Very well said!) If you wish me to go on, I have two columns more on that subject. (No, no!)

"I will pass to another argument. It has been said that by banishing competition, I banish liberty. What a strange reproach! Competition is the worst slavery! (A Voice: "The book again!") "Yes; the book again: and in asserting that competition is slavery, I am right, and the book also. (A Voice: "You seem hoarse. Will you have some liquorice?") No, my friend; no. I had, indeed, some hoarseness in my voice, but your kindness has banished it. (How prettily said!)

"I have spoken of competition (Yes!) and of slavery. I have now to speak of equality. Perhaps I have spoken prematurely on this subject. (No, no!) Many people have quarrelled with me about this chapter—even the citizens and the labourers. Some require to be paid in proportion to their work, and refuse to be treated in the same manner as idlers or unskilful workmen. My friends, I respect the prejudice; but it is used only to make me suffer inexplicable torments. (Poor dear little man!) But never mind, you know me; you know that I am faithful to my convictions; and that, if necessary, I shall die for them. (We will die for them, also!) "We will die, too!" General emotion; tears in all eyes.)

"Well, we will all die; but on that day, my friends, the reign of Equality will be near. Every man will consume as much as he requires, and produce accord-



THE MAN OF THE BOOK AND THE LABOURE



THE PAINFUL DREAM.

ing to his capabilities. The glutton will be left to his excesses, and the idler to his remorse: they will be sufficiently punished. And we, conscientious men, will work harder than ever, in order to make them blush. (Hear, hear! He always speaks well.)

"Now we come to the end. My friends and brothers, I cannot embrace you all—it would be too long, and rather fastidious; but here is one of you at my side. I embrace you all in him." (Grand tableau. The embrace is conferred amidst universal acclamation.)

By these oft-repeated diversions the Lord of the Luxembourg sought to banish the phantoms by which he was persecuted, but he could not conceal from himself that the facts did not equal his expectations. He therefore ascribed his failure to the fallen Government, and added that they had given the task without furnishing the means. Therefore, he could not in any way be responsible for an experience accomplished under such imperfect conditions.

But he could not always banish the attacks of remorse or the qualms of conscience. In the halls of the vast Luxembourg he sometimes saw ghosts clad in shrouds fly before him. When he quickened his steps, they fled sneeringly. They were so many trades in purgatory. Often a spectre would sit at his pillow at night—it was that of Labour.

"Why do you not leave me undisturbed?" It said to the Organiser. One night the dream took a painful character. It seemed as if a heavy weight oppressed his breast and prevented respiration. He started up, and grasped at it.—It was his book!

CHAPTER XI.

OSCAR had often told me strange stories about the national workshops, so that I was one day curious enough to go to see them. According to him, one of the brigades contained the flower of Parisian society, five sculptors, twelve painters, of whom three had gained the prize of Rome, and a quantity of disengaged writers. A sculptor, one of his friends, a most conscientious artist, had fixed his task at twenty-five flints. On Monday he put them from the right to the left side, on Tuesday from left to right, watching them as a treasure. The flints had already, with this alternating work, brought him sixty-five francs, three francs each. With time and care he hoped to raise their value to a Napoleon each.

When we arrived at the entrance of the park the *ouvriers* were attacking the doors. The group seemed tumultuous; and some pupils of the schools were in vain endeavouring to disperse them. The rebels asked to see the Director; and, as they were preparing to force the entrance, the Director submitted to an interview. His presence restored a little calmness to the crowd; silence was obtained, and he said, with a loud and positive voice:—

"What is it, citizens? What do you want?" These words were the signal for a new storm. Twenty voices arose, each with a different theme. Scarcely could any distinct wishes be heard among the confused clamour:—

"The Government betrays us!—Down with the rules!—We are cheated with the wages!—The superintendent is an aristocrat!—Work!—Work!—We want work!"

This last cry was the most predominant, and the Director listened to it. He refused to debate on politics or personalities; he would not go beyond his sphere. "Work! my friends!" he said; "you know we give you as much as we can. Is this your day?"

"Work! work!" cried the multitude unanimously.

To understand the meaning of this question, it must be known that the number of men to be employed greatly exceeded the work to be done, and the money to be applied for the purpose. It was, therefore necessary to work by relays, and employ the men on alternate days. The working day produced twice as much as the idle day; what could be more natural therefore, than the tumultuous wish to obtain the best of the two positions? But the Director, on his side, could not exceed the limits of his means. He resisted as well as he could.

"Is it your day?" he repeated.

"Work! work!" cried the crowd, with always increasing energy. In time of revolution the barrier between noise and violence is but slight. The Director knew it; and as the only means of escape proposed that the men should send their delegates to confer with him.

The men seemed to be satisfied. They chose some delegates, who were admitted into the park while the rest awaited the result.

"Are any of your friends here?" I asked Oscar, in the meantime.

"I see none," he replied. "I see only my people—my great and noble people!"

"Indeed!" I said; "there are only blouses here!"

"The blouse means nothing, Jerome; it is also the artist's garment! And how he wears it! But there is another peculiarity by which we are known."

"Which, Oscar?"

"The beard, my dear sir. You can never separate an artist from his beard; it is his passport. You could show me five hundred beards, and I would say there is no artist's hair there. It strikes the eye when it is a real one."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, Jerome! There are unmistakable signs—the reflection, the stiffness, and the polish! The artist is a particular being in creation. For example, your humble servant: do you know any one like him in the world?"

"No, Oscar; no. You are a specimen."

While we were talking, we had approached a group to which a workman named Percheron was eagerly speaking. A score of *ouvriers* were round him, one to oppose, and others to support him. Amongst the former was prominent man whose delicate form was incompatible with the hard profession which he seemed to follow.

"Just like a jeweller," said Percheron to him; "what airs he gives himself. The aristocrat!"

"Why do you say so?"

"Because you think our business is not the most beautiful business. In the service of the country! what can there be more honourable?"

"But, comrade, it is not serious work!"

"Not serious? What an idea! What? jeweller! The country gives you every morning a spade, a wheelbarrow, and a rake; then she says very politely, 'There! And you don't think that serious? Why, man, you may use the tools if you like. Dig, rake, work hard: do you think the country will scold you?"

"With these hands!" returned the other, showing his thin hands. "How can a spade and these understand each other? If I hardened my fingers with digging the ground, how could I afterwards handle the pincers and the chisel?"

"Stop! comrade. The argument is old. You don't want to compromise your fingers: very well; I understand your scruples. But you cannot accuse the country. It does not demand their deterioration—not at all."

"But still—"

"The country says to you, 'Here are tools.' But she says nothing of the way to use them. You may scratch the soil or turn it up—it is no matter."

"But if she pays us, Percheron?"

"She pays us to ease her benevolent heart; that is all. It is her happiness and joy to lavish her treasures on us. And you would deprive her of that pleasure? You would grieve her? Ungrateful being!—unnatural son!"

Percheron had just pronounced his sentence when the delegates returned. The arrangements had been made. They had obtained work; that is to say, a day of forty sous. A nurseryman of Ville d'Arvray was to furnish new trees for the boulevards. The brigade was to fetch them and re-plant them. The sky was cloudy, without being very threatening, and I proposed to Oscar to follow them.

The distance was passed in rapid march, animated by merry songs. We crossed the Bois de Boulogne and over the hills of St. Cloud to Ville d'Arvray. The shrubs were lying ready at the doors of the nursery; but the master started back in amazement at the sight of such a crowd, to fetch a cart full of trees.

He seemed grieved, too, that his children should fall into such hands. He went from one *ouvrier* to the other, to fasten and knead together the soil which adhered to, and preserved the roots. When the regiment, loaded with the precious burden, re-descended the hill, he looked after them till they disappeared, and re-entered his house, sighing "My poor acacias!"

In the meantime we advanced rapidly; a fine rain commenced falling and made us hasten our steps. At Sevres it increased, and we all resolved to halt to lunch. After some debate as to the fare, omelettes and bacon, washed down by the wine of the neighbouring hills, were decided upon by the large company. Oscar and I went to the largest establishment in the place, and ordered a luncheon of fried gudgeons and cotelettes for ourselves. Near us was a table for the principal workmen, over which Percheron and another workman called Comtois presided. There were speeches made; and the orators complained in bitter terms of a Government which neglected the labourer.

Comtois, who was a sensible fellow, saw that it was time to interfere.

"We can't be without songs!" he said. "Wine requires songs. Percheron, my man, you hear," said the colossus! "Come, pipe away!"

"The rain has drowned my voice," replied the other, with the manner of an artist who makes himself more valuable by resistance.

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PERCHERON AND COMTOIS.

"Bah!" said Comtois, "is that all? Well, then, a little more wine! that will cure it."

He poured out an enormous tumbler full, which Percheron drank most conscientiously.

"Now, my man, no more excuses," added the athletic Comtois; "come, we know the value of your voice."

Percheron entertained the company with a number of witty but slang parodies on the "Marseillaise," the "Girondins," and other revolutionary songs, which were received with boisterous enthusiasm.

After the songs, the company again proceeded on their route, but, inspired by the wine, they used their burdens as walking-clubs, fencing-sticks, or swords.

and by the constant friction the roots were entirely destroyed. The trees were however, planted, and soon there was another full work-day to take them up again.

CHAPTER XII.

THE clubs were a great curiosity in Paris, and existed in abundance. My friend, the Vendéan Baron, frequented one of the most violent clubs in Paris. Martha might grumble and give him strict orders; he escaped, to follow the historical movement whose phases he had foreseen in its most active state. For him the actual revolution was only a copy of the former one; he would see nothing else in it, and his conviction could not be shaken.



THE BARON.

"Are you at liberty, Paturot?" he asked one evening when I went to see him.

"Yes, Baron, at your service."

"You like plays, doubtless?"

"May I ask what kind?"

"A new one, or, rather, a revived one. I have two tickets."

"And the actors, Baron?"

"Are imitators! Can you not guess?"

"I presume it is a club."

"You are right; but not a common club. They play at government there."

"As at the Jacobins," I said, with a smile.

"As at the Jacobins, Monsieur Paturot. You may smile at me; we shall get to it yet! Will you come?"

"With pleasure. The opportunity is too good to be lost."

The club to which we were going was not very far; in ten minutes we were at the door. As we entered, an orator was addressing the audience. His text was: "The bourgeoisie has too long exploited the people; it is time the people should exploit the bourgeoisie."

"Citizens," he said, "we are betrayed. The country is in danger! Let us watch. They who for centuries have fattened on our misery, have kept the position we should have usurped. Whom do you see in the National Guard? the bourgeoisie; in the ranks of the army? the bourgeoisie; in the magistracy? the bourgeoisie; in the public offices? the bourgeoisie; everywhere bourgeoisie. Bourgeois make pictures and write books. The bank is full of them; so is trade. They seize everything. Then, where are the people? Are there no people? Oh yes, citizens, there are, but only to serve as slaves to the bourgeoisie—to brush his boots, carry his water, repair his shoes, to open the door of the carriage for him when he, the aristocrat, comes to take his seat in the boxes. That is the people's lot; to be trodden under foot by the bourgeoisie!"

The assembly, in which the blouse predominated, listened with a thrill of delight. Their enthusiasm was repressed only by the fear of disturbing the orator in the flow of his eloquence.

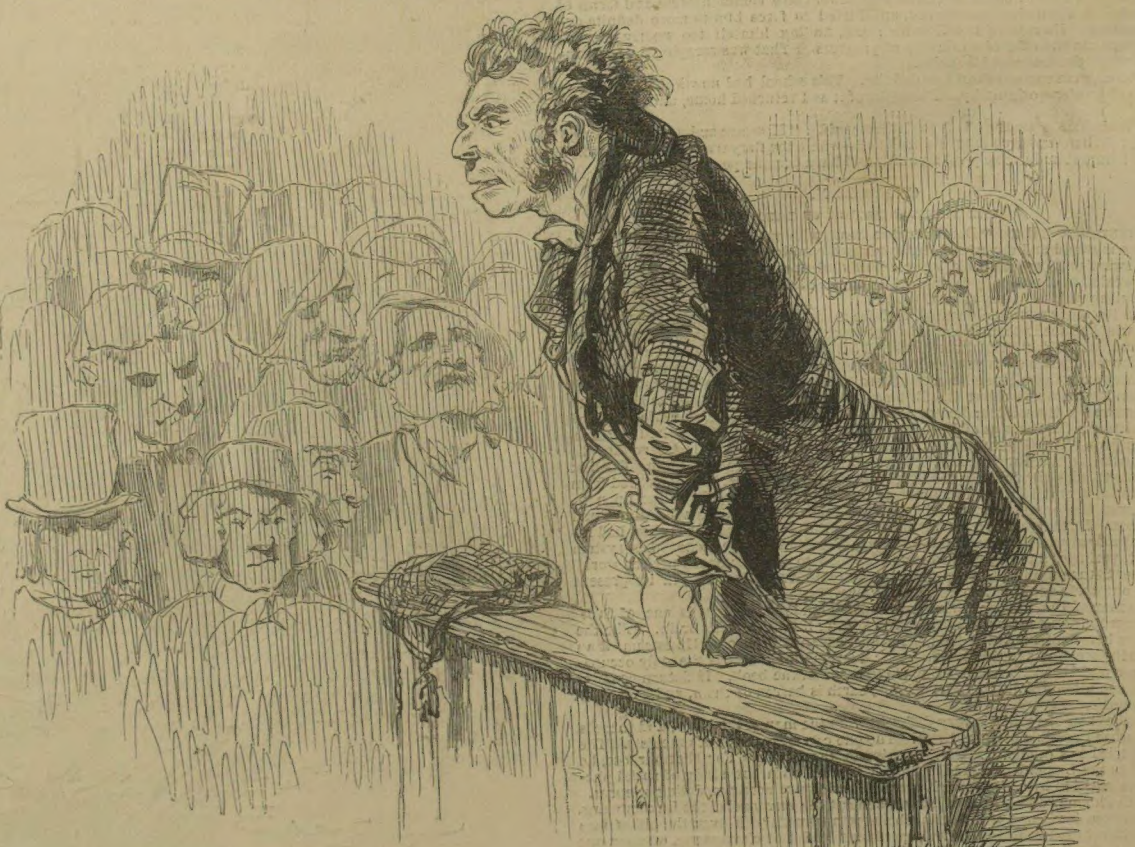
"But," he continued, "since the people are now conquerors, it is the people's turn, by the law of retaliation, as the ancients practised it. The people will now be bankers, lawgivers, magistrates, generals, painters, poets, and annuitants; it is their turn. As for the bourgeoisie, of course, he wants a place. He must in future be boot-cleaner, water-carrier, shoemaker, tailor, and rag-picker. That is the bourgeoisie's natural fate. He must do what the people did, and the people will do what he did. Turn about, and Equality for ever! Now, if any one thinks I am wrong, let him say so."

"Let us go," I said to my neighbour, "this annoys me."

We left, and as we went home, the Baron said, "Well, what do you think of it?"

"It is an isolated case," I replied; "a little madness in one corner of Paris."

"Bah!" he answered, "that is what you know of passing events. We have just seen one Government, Monsieur Paturot; well, there are thirty such. All threaten whoever resist them. Those that speak of fifty thousand men are the most discreet; some have even three hundred thousand at their command. The other day, I saw one near Bercy which does not stop at five hundred thousand; it aspires to a million. Every day it says to the Hôtel de Ville, 'Take care, I have a million behind me.' There are plenty more, too. We have the Government of barter, which is more ingenious and less suspect. Suppress money, and you suppress misfortune. Then, instead of money, institute barter. Barter is as innocent as money is injurious. With barter there is not the wish to hoard as



THE CLUB.

with money. We are tempted by the metal, but not by produce; that is as clear as day. Therefore, no more money, and barter for produce! Suppose, for instance, that I am a poet, and have a sonnet to dispose of. I offer it about: what should I get in return? Perhaps a canary: it is not nourishing; but neither is a sonnet. The government of barter accepts everything, and gives bills for counter-value. What matter? sooner or later there must be a liquidation; and if I have given twenty sonnets they will make a pretty sum."

"All this seems like a dream, Baron."

"It seems like returning to the deluge! What can be more primitive than barter? The plan pleases me; it suits a pastoral people. Besides, it is poetical; and we incline that way. But we have many more governments which I could describe to you."

As the Baron spoke, we entered the arcade of the Rue de Rivoli. It was late; Martha would be uneasy; we hastened on, when a rough voice sounded before us.

"Who comes?" it said.

"Friends," I replied, continuing my way.

A man stepped before us, so as to intercept our way.

"Give the word!" he said.

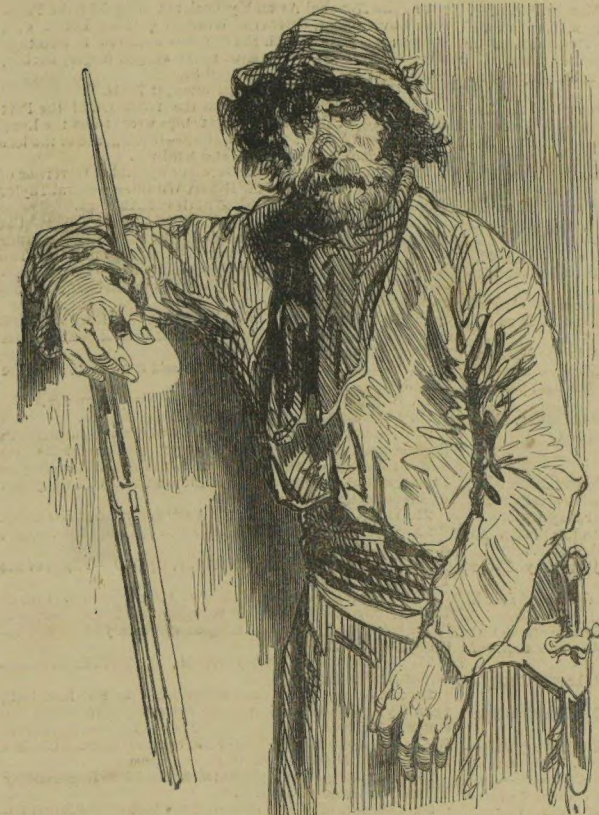
I examined him attentively; it could not be a National Guard; there was no post, nor anything like it, near. Besides, the dress negated that supposition. The only prominent features were a cravat and a red scarf. What did these things mean? And why was the man there? I wanted to have it explained.

"By what right?" I asked, in reply to his demand.

"The word!" he repeated.

"But, answer me. Whose word?" I asked, without being intimidated.

"The Montagnard," he said, with a hoarse and trembling voice.



THE MONTAGNARD.

I approached; he was drunk. We passed on, after a few words. There was another Government—that of the red scarfs.

"Here are many," I thought, as I returned home; "but where is the real one?"

It was everywhere and nowhere, and yet it exercised an evident power, and reigned over the minds. It alone conserved the dignity of the situation, and kept up in the masses the instinct of order, without which there is security neither for empires nor society. It was this Government which saved France; and what was its name? The common sense of the public.

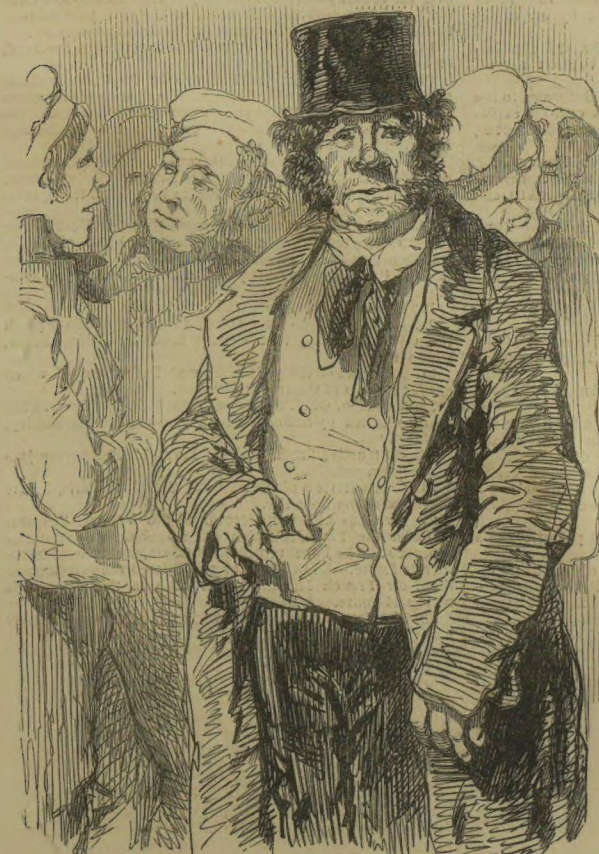
CHAPTER XIII.

DURING the first period of the Republic, the popular Government was excessively popular; but public malignity soon began to criticise severely all the real and supposed faults of their new rulers.

It recognised two distinct camps in the executive power. The camp of the austere and the camp of the Sybarites. Two philosophies had been developed in the same polity, that of Epicurus and of Zeno. And if these tendencies had only remained in the speculative state! But they left the domain of conscience, and entered that of facts; they were turned into threats against the Treasury. As may be imagined, the Epicureans alone indulged in these excesses. They alone established the tables of the Hôtel de Ville on a sumptuous footing; they alone opened credits to services which are not named in a budget. It may be imagined how the camp of the Stoics looked on these enormities. They made loud reproaches, and these were followed by explanations, in which the rose-crowned Republic always succeeded in reducing the Republic of black broth to silence. Zeno had to retreat before Epicurus. The Stoics could only indulge in silent anger. As for the others, they continued to ride, to drink of the best, and to enjoy life as men who know its value.

The Revolution had awakened the idea of their own power in the people; and this fever of interest attacked the working classes with such intensity that, two days after the revolutionary triumph, the strangest placards might be seen on the walls; and the Government was besieged by the most outrageous petitions.

One day as I was lounging past the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, I was present at a scene of this kind. It was again a question of interests and of trades at war. Never



THE DEPUTATION OF THE PASTRY COOKS.

had such a crowd met on the same place. There was an abundance of flags and drums. Five or six columns were also advancing from the lateral streets, and stood in file, to be introduced in their turn.

"What is the matter, citizen?" I asked a person who, thanks to his majestic embonpoint, occupied the entire breadth of the column.

"The deputation of pastrycooks, citizen, at your service."

"Indeed! And what do they want here, citizen?"

"They come, citizen, to claim the inalienable privileges which they hold in virtue of the nature and the declaration of the late Robespierre."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, citizen; we don't come without a decided purpose. Either the one or the other; the bakers may choose."

"The bakers! and how?"

"Yes, citizen. They have the monopoly of bread—very well; no one disputes it with them, though the declaration and the nature say nothing of it. But if they have the monopoly of bread, we have that of the little bakings. That is plain."

"Quite so."

"But if, on the contrary, they determine to encroach on our monopoly, we shall begin with bread. The nature and the declaration sanction our proceeding. That is our ultimatum; and we are going to signify it to the Provisional Government."

"That is quite right."

"These gentlemen," he added, turning towards his followers, wanted to demand three bakers' heads; but I opposed that—the time has not yet come. Later on, I will not say. We were interrupted by the opening of the gate, and the pastrycooks' deputation entered the building. The next file was a deputation of cream merchants, breathing the most violent denunciations against milkwomen, whose trade they wished to have entirely abolished. The head of the deputation was so violent, that I tried to divert his rage by crying "Vive la République!"

"Yes, sir," he said, putting his hat on his head, "the Republic of cream merchants; that is the only Republic I know."

I went away; but my reflections were sad.

"What lying mottoes," I thought; "Savoyards proscribed! the English proscribed! the German tailors proscribed! And, among ourselves, now the same story. Alas! of Fraternity we had only the name, and the Revolution seemed for many to be only a speculation."

As this Translation has occupied more space than was originally expected, we subjoin a *résumé* of the incidents of

VOLUME II.

"My private affairs, in the meantime, remained stationary, without any prospect of amelioration. But as Malvina could not quietly tolerate such a state of things, she considered what step would be the best to take. One day I was surprised by receiving a long letter from her, in which she communicated to me her intention of sending her own candidate to the National Assembly, about to meet, as it would probably be the best way of advancing our own interests, to have a member in the Legislature. She had fixed upon a miller in our neighbourhood—an honest lad, who could neither read nor write, but who had a most powerful and clear bass voice. He was easily persuaded to accept the honour decreed him; and she commenced his canvass with great energy, and had soon the satisfaction of seeing her candidate's popularity so excessive, that all others retired from the field. She took Simon completely under her own guardianship, and accompanied him on his canvassing tour, teaching him to shout "Vive la République!" at the appropriate time, and to answer satisfactorily the numerous questions addressed to him. As the day for the ballot approached, the excitement in the department grew intense, and Simon's popularity was still unbounded. Malvina wrote to me that she would come to Paris a few days after the election, with Simon, whose success she did not doubt.

While the departments were so agitated, Paris was the seat of still more violent emotions. In the clubs the merits of the candidates were debated; and the streets were filled with placards and manifestos. Their contents were various, but the burden was always the same: "Here I am; vote for me!" Some of these circulars are so remarkable that I preserve them for the benefit of posterity. They are chosen from thousands equally curious:—

"Citizens, I was born the 1st of August, 1772. The Revolution made me a soldier. On the 5th of February, 1793, I was a Brigadier in the army of the Rhine; on the 18th of March, 1794, I was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant. I was successively made Lieutenant on the 28th of August, 1794; Captain on the 25th of July, 1795; Major on the 6th of April, 1796; Chief of Battalion on the 9th of December, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel on the 27th of May, 1798; Colonel on the 28th of June, 1799; General of Brigade on the 16th of September, 1803; and General of Division on the 18th of October, 1808. These are my services. Vote for me!"

Here is another:—"Citizens, I am the son of a labourer, the nephew of a labourer, the cousin of a labourer, the son-in-law of a labourer, the uncle of a labourer, the father of a labourer, and I might have been a labourer myself had circumstances been favourable. A labourer, I say! Why, I am one, and that more than any one. Oh yes, a labourer! It is a quality of which I am proud, and which I would not exchange for any other. It is grand to be a labourer! How it sounds! Come to my arms, brother labourers! Let us embrace fraternally. By the palpitations of my heart I feel that I am worthy of you. Yes, labourers, I am worthy of you; and who would dare contest the honour? I am a labourer by thought. Then, labourers, behold one of yourselves, one of the humblest and most devoted to you. Let your hearts reply to my heart! Vote for me!"

There were many more as singular and interesting as these, but I have not room for more here. The lists of the candidates were prepared in the clubs, and the opposition some of these excited was amusing. It was enough that the name was known to be condemned irrevocably, for they could not be pure Republicans whose names had figured in the times of former dynasties.

There were one hundred and sixty clubs, and each one was the declared enemy of all candidates who neglected to appear before its tribunal. One hundred and sixty speeches! Could any human breast bear it? But there were candidates of iron hearts with brass lungs who accomplished the fearful itinerary. They were seen the same night at the club of carving-knives, and the club of the mountain-breakers, shaking the railing of the tribune with knocks worthy of both establishments.

One day when I was alone, Oscar rushed into my room, with flashing eyes and beard looking like a rebellious hedgehog, and flung himself breathlessly into a chair.

"What is the matter, Oscar?" I asked. "What does your strange appearance portend?"

"I can't resist, Jerome," he exclaimed; "it is beyond me: and yet," he added, solemnly, "Heaven is my witness that I have struggled—oh, yes! I have struggled."

"What has happened?" I asked; "some trouble?"

"My friend," he said, taking my hand, "I can neither eat nor sleep. For eight days my head has been in a ferment. Last Tuesday, I stopped before a placard: and who would have thought it," he added, striking his forehead with alarming energy, "the placard is yet there—there—there! I cannot destroy it."

"What a tenacious placard!"

"Like dog's-grass, Jerome; but it will cause some glory. Only wait a few days."

"And what did the placard contain?"

"A revelation—no less! Such a simple thing; but yet I had never thought of it. Imagine that a tailor, a humble tailor, has raised all this world of thought within me. Perhaps a Teuton! The chance is curious—but listen. This tailor makes an appeal to his colleagues of lining and cabbage. He says to them: 'Comrades, count yourselves—let us count ourselves. There are twenty thousand tailors in Paris, paid by the piece or by the job. Shall you give these votes without profit to our trade? That would be stupid. No; make better plans. Bring in a tailor—have a tailor: of course, the worthiest among you—the most legislative of all tailors—but a real, authentic tailor! Good fits cannot be without their representatives.'"

"That is an ingenious tailor!"

"Is he not, Jerome? Well, his idea struck me, as it apparently did a thousand others. The builders have a candidate, the masons have a candidate; and guess who aspire to the honours of candidature this morning? Guess!"

"There are so many professions."

"The doorkeepers, my dear sir, the doorkeepers! There are thirty thousand in Paris! I admire the idea, Jerome. A doorkeeper, a tailor, and a mason; and then a sudden thought struck me: why not a painter?"

"Indeed, why not?"

"Yes, Jerome, the cause is good, and also safe. I have made my calculations. There are fifteen thousand painters in Paris, including those who paint Bacchuses ornamented with vine branches for the panels of wine-shops. Then there are the house-decorators who belong also to us; they form another ten thousand. There are the colour-grinders, brushmakers, canvas sellers; there are merchants of eucastic. Then we ensure the naturalists by the cobalt, chemists by the varnish, druggists by the oil—in all fifty or sixty thousand votes belonging to the trade—sure votes, real Mamelukes. I shall have more than votes from them; I shall have applause."

I thought at first that Oscar was not serious; but I soon found that he had made all necessary preparations and felt confident of his success. In the evening I accompanied him to the clubs; he visited them nearly all, and was well received by them. He preluded his speech by casting a fascinating look upon the assembly, and commenced thus:

"Citizens! I am Oscar, and my origin is known. I am the son of a simple hatter. Why, alas! can I not offer you the blouse and bearing of a robust workman?"

This commencement, which struck on the ear as a memorial, drew forth a murmur of surprise and satisfaction from the club.

He then made a long flaming speech, which was received with deafening applause; and Oscar was everywhere acknowledged as a brilliant orator and a sound Republican. Twenty times I heard him speak, and twenty times he repeated his first speech:—

"Citizens! I am Oscar, &c."

Thus his speech, passing from mouth to mouth, soon gained a popular notoriety, and the members of clubs, meeting, used to say to each other, by way of greeting—

"I am Oscar; my origin is well known."

To which the other replied:—

"I am the son of a simple hatter."

And so on. These visits to the club brought us to the decisive week and day,

and to Oscar's astonishment and disappointment, of the four hundred thousand votes on which he had calculated, only five hundred and eighty four had remained faithful.

For some days after this catastrophe, I was in great suspense to know the result of the election, in which I had so great an interest; and was not a little gratified one day on returning home to find Malvina and my son installed in my rooms. Our meeting was affectionate; for I had felt that I could not live without my wife, and had eagerly longed to be again united to her. She had brought Simon with her, and had lodged him in the same hotel, so that he should be always with us. But after a short time we had the mortification of feeling that he was gradually escaping from our tutelage. His extraordinary voice had made no inconsiderable impression on the Assembly, and every party was anxious to secure so efficient an adherent. But Simon felt that he was one of the people, and was attracted by that party who made the people their watchword and rallying cry. He sat among the Mountain party, and changed his sober costume for the revolutionary or conventional attire; and, to crown his infidelity, he accepted an invitation to dine with the Minister, although Malvina had forbidden it. Simon was lost for us; and it could scarcely inflict an additional pang that he now removed from our hotel to a different quarter, that he might be, as he said, nearer the Assembly. We rarely met him, and only in the street, after our final rupture; and our hope from the National Assembly was for the present extinguished. But, although our connexion with Simon was so completely broken off, he still was polite enough to send us tickets for the gallery of the Assembly very frequently; and, as Malvina enjoyed these scenes very much, we did not scruple to make use of them.

The Assembly meet in a large, beautiful hall; but unfortunately the loudest speaker even cannot be heard by those members who have the misfortune to sit on the furthest benches. Hence they indulge in the pleasures of private conversation, in a tone loud enough to rival the orator; and the noise and confusion the scene presents from the gallery may be better imagined than described.

One day we chanced to attend a sitting of the Assembly when some petitions were presented, the tenor of some of which created great merriment.

One citizen, after setting forth how imperfectly and unphilosophically our present social arrangements were conducted, proposed that the nation should erect—

1st. A flour-mill and baking-house in the centre of France, organised so as to do the grinding and make the bread for the eighty departments of France.

2nd. A great abattoir, where legs of mutton, filets, rumps of beef, and cootelets, for the general alimentation of France, could be prepared by wholesale.

In these establishments, leading pipes should be arranged, which, carried to the district towns, would at any time bring victuals to those who need them.

Besides this, an electric telegraph should be connected with these pipes, by which any department could at any moment order to be propelled to it whatever provisions it might require.

The petition was of considerable length, and excited great merriment in the Assembly.

Then Citizen Cascaet petitioned that the French people should return to the natural state of social communion now practised by the Grand Turk; and that a law should be passed granting a plurality of wives to every Frenchman. When this petition had been read, others similarly absurd were brought forward, of which I will mention one. The Citizen Matador begins by comparing bachelors to warts and excrescences of society. He is a mild man, and does not ask for the heads of the culprits, but would be satisfied with:—

1st. Confiscation of property during life. 2nd. After death denial of the right of burial. That is the only way bachelors can be exterminated.

When this petition was read, Malvina, who had made appropriate and loud remarks on all the former ones, exclaimed, "The citizen must have a family of unmarried daughters!"

Malvina had heard much of the woman's club which had been opened in Paris, and after struggling to repress her curiosity for some time, she, at last, one evening asked me to accompany her. We accordingly went. The Presidentess was a thin tall figure, whose womanliness was betrayed only by her dress; her supporter made up for the deficiency in her size by her extraordinary circumference. On the evening in question, the audience, which was composed of mixed and not very select company, were very personal in their criticisms, and seemed inclined to carry their witticisms too far. When the turbulence became greater, I looked round to take Malvina under my protection, but she had slipped from my hands, divided the crowd, and ascended the platform.

"You want women?" cried my wife, with a victorious gesture. "Here is one!"

A murmur of assent applauded this declaration; the meeting confessed itself subdued. Malvina was not like others; and there was something in her voice and manner which silenced the most uproarious. The Presidentess, saved by a miracle, overwhelmed Malvina with gratitude. She believed that an ideal of her theories had descended from Heaven.

"Sister," she said, "what do I not owe to you!"

"Very well," replied my wife; "now do your business with these gentlemen; we can settle our accounts afterwards."

The Presidentess opened the proceedings with a speech, pointing out the proper position women should assume; and, when she had concluded, called on others to come forward, but none appeared. The meeting was about to close for want of speakers, when a young man stepped from the crowd, and advanced towards the platform with studied slowness. There was an indescribable air of effeminacy in his manner, which seemed to warrant his presence on the platform. But still he did not commence without opposition.

"Women! We want women!" repeated the turbulent voices.

"I am the chevalier of women," said the orator, with a smile appropriate to his declaration.

A general burst of laughter was the reply to this commentary; it prolonged itself so irresistibly that opposition was disarmed.

"I am the chevalier of women," added the orator; "and by this title I demand to be heard. I will speak of the women to the women. At the same time, I shall also speak of them to the men. Women! Good heavens! it is a subject which one can never exhaust!"

"Order!" cried a voice.

"Silence!" said Malvina, in a severe tone.

"I accept the interruption," continued the young man; "and I know what it imposes on me. I shall speak of the women to the women, and also to the men. I shall say to the men what regards the women, and to the women what concerns the men. I will reveal them one to the other, for they know not each other; they have not enough points in common." He went on at great length on the same theme, and became at last intolerably tedious.

My wife had hitherto been resigned; she remained serious and obeyed her voluntary office. Yet I saw by the movement of her feet that her patience was at an end, and as I was near the platform I could hear her say:—

"Oh! how this man affects my nerves!"

The cup was full—at the first drop it would overflow. In the midst of the mistiness of his poesy, the orator spoke of the hard usage inflicted on the fairest half of creation. Malvina could bear no nonsense on this point, and would not allow it to be said that a woman kisses the hand that strikes her. It was a bad example. Therefore, she took the opportunity openly to break with the orator and the officials.

"Enough!" she said, rising; "it is now my turn to speak."

The fair youth protested, tried to appeal to his privilege; but the club unanimously forced him to quit his place. A speech from Malvina pleased the taste. She was already admired, and held this world in her hand. When she had cast a penetrating glance on her audience, she commenced:—

"I shall not speak much," she said; "I must only explain why I am here. I came by chance. I don't know these ladies" (turning to the dignitaries); "I don't know the gentleman" (turning to the young man). "I will add, that I have no wish to prolong our connexion. They were beginning to fight here, and I have kept order. I did the honours of the meeting—you rewarded me by your obedience: now we are quits."

"Well, then," said the youth, trying to resume his position.

"Silence, young fellow; when I have finished it will be your turn. You play here a wretched farce. What! Is it not enough that the men have their brains turned—must the women meddle with it?"

"What singular speeches!" cried the rebellious fair youth.

"Be still, fellow! I speak to the women. Yes, it is shameful that you have been so tampered with. What! you," added Malvina, turning to the dignitaries on the platform, "you, women of age and experience, you commence these tricks! A club! What a proceeding! Expose women for show, make them mount the boards as if they were descended in a straight line from the famous knitters of the Club des Jacobins! But, you misguided beings, if you had daughters of fifteen, would you bring them here to expose them to the public gaze? And what you would not do with your own daughters, you wish others to do with theirs, and do themselves? Just think of it!"

"But, citizeness, you may not say these things here, said the chevalier of women; you disobey the laws of the institution."

"Down with the fellow!" cried the Club as with one voice.

The sympathies of the audience were evidently for Malvina; the angry looks of the presidentess were of no avail. She continued:—

"Now," she said, "listen to good advice. Shut the doors of your club; let this meeting be the last. This is an occasion for scandal; do not continue it. Leave that part to the profligate. If men like to chatter among themselves, to break windows like children, as they are, to speak till they foam at the mouth, women should be wiser; they should set the example of good sense and moderation. Are we on earth to destroy each other? Your rights! They talk of your rights! A fine tale! Have you not enough rights and privileges? Have you not that of making a man do all that comes into your head? and you think that is not enough. You have that of keeping your house in good order; of mending your husband's stockings; of educating your children; of governing your servants, and of watching that the dinner is perfectly cooked! Are these not sufficient privileges? And what have you gained when you have come here and exercised your tongues for three hours consecutively? You will have gained, that your house goes to ruin, that your children are badly cared for, the linen will be in holes, and your husbands' affection for you forfeited. That is your account, plainly shown; now ask for your reward!"

"Bravo!" said the submissive assembly. "That is good."

"Well, then, we have agreed that we close the club; and all honest people will praise you. If you don't do it, do you know what will happen? To-day you have been hooted as you came—you have been insulted; I have had my share too. You are dishonoured by speeches. If you persist, it will go further. You will be whipped at the corners of the streets! Does that suit your taste? Then continue. If not, close this den. I have done."

This last stroke carried away the audience. Malvina descended from the platform in the midst of endless acclamations. They wished to carry her home in triumph, but she refused this honour. However, she obtained what she was most anxious for; the club was closed.

THE END

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

JULY 1, TO DECEMBER 28, 1848.

JULY.

1. The Archduke Stephen appointed Lieutenant over Hungary. The first number of the *Irish Felon* appeared in Dublin.—Opening of the Neapolitan Parliament.—Russian counter-revolution in Wallachia defeated.—Tranquillity restored at the Cape.

2. 5165 emigrants had left the Clyde during the previous six months.

3. Accounts received of the fearful progress of the cholera in St. Petersburg; 2596 deaths in ten days.—Fusion of Venice with Piedmont proclaimed. Paris completely occupied by military.—The Carlist chief Alzaa shot at Tolosa.

4. Death of Viscount Chateaubriand in Paris.—Consecration of the Roman Catholic Church of St. George's, Lambeth.—National Workshops in Paris suppressed.—Tranquillity re-established at Prague.—Prince A. de Demidoff contradicted a report that he had aided the French insurgents with money.

5. News of the arrest of 16,000 insurgents in Paris: great numbers of the wounded died in the hospitals.—M. Emile Girardin liberated after 12 days' imprisonment.—General Cavaignac continued head of the Executive Government.—The Archduke John of Austria accepted the office of "Vicar of the Empire."

6. Grand funeral ceremonies of "the Victims of June," in Paris; and in memory of the late Archbishop, on the following day.

7. Grand Costume Ball at Drury-Lane Theatre, in aid of the Spitalfields School of Design; produce, £1300.—15,000 wounded in the hospitals of Paris.—The Address in reply to the Royal Speech carried, in the Belgium Chamber, by 86 to 3.

8. Committal of the proprietor of the *Felon* newspaper, and other journals, in Dublin.—The "Army of Paris," exclusive of National Guards, numbered from 60,000 to 80,000.—Death of General Davivier, in Paris, aged 54. The King of Hanover acknowledged the election of the Archduke John.—A Journal started by the Prussian Government, to advocate and defend its policy.

9. 3917 cholera patients in the hospitals at St. Petersburg.

10. The Queen went in state to Drury-Lane Theatre: Mr. Macready's benefit.—Sentences of various terms of imprisonment passed upon Fussell, Williams, Jones, and other Chartists, at the Central Criminal Court.—News of three months' armistice agreed upon between Germany and Denmark. The Grand Duke of Luxembourg took the oath to the new Constitution.—Riot at Ratisbon, with great loss of life.

11.—Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at York.—Meeting of the Irish League of Repealers in Dublin: arrest of Mr. Meagher.—News of continued revolt at Haiti.

12. Installation of the Archduke John at Frankfurt, and Dissolution of the Diet.

13. The Duke of Genoa, second son of Charles Albert, elected King of Sicily. Great distress prevalent in Belgium.

15. M. Prudhon's Communist proposition to deprive house or landed proprietors of one third of their income resolved to be discussed by the National Assembly.

16. The organisation of clubs general in various parts of Ireland.—The National Guard of Lyons dissolved.—The cholera very destructive throughout Egypt.

17. Assassinations frequent in the streets of Paris: the proposition to confiscate the property of the ex-Royal Family rejected by the Committee of Finances. Great defeat of the Austrians by the Italians, near Governole.

18. Continued arrests for sedition, in Ireland.—Resignation of the Municipality effected by a decree of General Cavaignac.—Tumultuous proceedings in the French Chamber, on the question of gratuitous military education.—Attempted insurrection in Strasburg.

19. Assassinations still frequent in Paris: £80,000 voted by the Government for the employment of operatives upon railway works.—News of the suppression of the Carlist insurrection.—The wife of the Archduke John of Austria made a solemn entry into Vienna.

20. Her Majesty went in state to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden.

21. Abandonment of Mexico by the United States' troops.

22. A bill for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland passed in both Houses of Parliament at once through all its stages: the Royal Assent given next day.

23. The Rev. Dr. Wilson installed Lord Bishop of Cork.—Tremendous storm of thunder and lightning at Paris.—Grand illumination at Hamburg, in honour of the Archduke John.

24. News of continued encounters between the Hungarians and Croats, and of the resignation of Prince Bibesco, Wallachia having become a Republic.—Intelligence of renewed hostilities in the Caucasus, between troops under Schamyl and Count Woronzow.—A man executed at Newgate for the murder of his gaoler in Coldbath-fields Prison.—The gunpowder magazine of the Bouchet, in France, with 3000lbs. of fulminating cotton, blown up, and four men killed.

25. News of General Herrera's acceptance of the Presidency of Mexico.—Precautions taken in Liverpool and Manchester against sympathy with rebellion in Ireland.—Great meeting in London in favour of emigration to British North America.—Anniversary meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Lincoln commenced.

26. Total defeat of the Piedmontese by the Austrians at Custoza.—Confederate Clubs, in Ireland, proclaimed illegal, and the Habeas Corpus Act suspended.

27. The Public Health Bill passed.—Alarming rumours of disaffection among the troops in the south of Ireland contradicted by the Ministers in both Houses of Parliament.—Dreadful ravages of cholera in the Caucasus.

28. Smith O'Brien in Tipperary, at the head of 10,000 insurgents: a conspiracy detected in Dublin, and several persons arrested.—Two firemen killed in a conflagration at Wapping.

29. The price of wheat lower in France than since the year 1825.—News of the arrival of Mr. Mitchell at Bermuda, on June 20.—Insurrection in Ceylon.—Mr. Sharman Crawford's resolution on the state of Ireland lost in the House of Commons, by 24 to 100.—A reward of £500 offered by Government for the arrest of Smith O'Brien; and £300 for Meagher, Dillon, and Doherty.—Conflict between the insurgents and Irish constabulary at Ballinagarry: several killed and wounded.—Sailing of the first emigrant ship from London for Moreton Bay.

30. Disturbances at Loughorn and Florence. The Sicilian Constitution published, abolishing the Peerage, and substituting an elective Senate.—The Archduke John resigned his post as the representative of the Emperor of Austria.

31. Mlle. Jenny Lind gave a concert at Her Majesty's Theatre, in aid of the funds of the Consumption Hospital, at Brompton.—The Austrians entered Cremona and Pavia.

AUGUST.

1. The Chester and Holyhead Railway opened.—News of a Revolution in Mexico frustrated by arrest of the leaders, on June 25: also, of the defeat of the Mooltan rebels, by Sikh and British troops.—A Suspension Bridge across the Niagara Falls opened.

3. Grand Banquet in the Castle at Newcastle, to celebrate its restoration.—Report of the Committee of the French National Assembly on the Insurrection implicating Louis Blanc, Causidiere, Prudhon, &c.—Death of Mr. Baines, of Leeds, aged 74.

4. Continued warfare between the Hungarians and southern Slavonians.

5. Arrest of Smith O'Brien for high treason, at Thurles.—The Tralee and other mail coaches robbed.—Attempted assassination of M. Thiers in Paris: 500 of the insurgents of June transported to Brest.—The Piedmontese defeated by the Austrians near Milan.

6. Entry of the Austrians into Milan.—A Sea-Serpent seen by Captain McQuhae, of H.M.S. *Dadalus*, lat. 24° 44' S., and lon. 9° 22' E.

7. Mediation of the British Government between Sardinia and Austria announced in Parliament.—Fire and terrific gas explosion in Albany-street.—Great strike of the North-Western Railway engine-drivers.—Turin declared in a state of siege.

8. Ministers defeated in the House of Commons, by 86 to 81, on vote by ballot.—News of disaffection and financial troubles in Jamaica, Cuba, and St. Domingo; and insurrection in St. Croix.

9. Meeting of the British Association at Swansea.—Roman Catholic Cathedral opened at Manchester.—Death of Captain F. Marryat, R.N., C.B., aged 56.

12. The Prince of Leiningen declared President of the Council of the National Assembly of the Germanic Confederation.—Death of George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, aged 67.

13. Meagher, O'Donoghue, and Leyne, arrested at Thurles.

14. Great apprehension at Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne of outbreaks by the Chartists and the Irish Confederate Clubs.—A woman hanged at Chelmsford for poisoning her brother, to defraud a burial-club.—Great festival at Cologne, to celebrate the building of the Cathedral.—Annual Congress of the British Archaeological Association at Worcester.

15. Stock Exchange business resumed in Paris, for the first time since the February Revolution. Lieutenant Munro liberated from Newgate.—Commencement of the forty days' Sale at Stowe.—Lord Ponsonby arrived in Vienna; and the conference on the affairs of Italy commenced.

16. Lord Palmerston's defence of the Foreign Policy of the British Government, in the House of Commons.—Several armed Chartists arrested in London.—The Duke of Modena issued a commission for a Constitution.—Vast fire at Constantinople.—Arrest of several Chartists in Manchester and Birmingham.

17. Destructive fire at Albany, U.S.

18. The French Executive Government removed the sequestration from the Orleans and Centre Railways.—Several London Chartists committed to Horsemerger-lane Gaol for trial.

19. O'Doherty, of the *Tribune* newspaper, escaped conviction for treason, a second time, by the Jury's disagreeing: Martin, of the *Irish Felon*, sentenced to ten years' transportation.

21. Renewed disturbances at Berlin and Vienna.

22. A house destroyed in Queen's-place, Lincoln's-inn-fields, by the fall of a stack of chimneys upon the roof.—The guillotine used for the first time since the Revolution, at Rheims, for the execution of a murderer.—The Austrian Government declined the proffered mediation of England and France.—Destructive hurricane at St. Kitt's.

23.—News of the personal daring of Lieut. Edwardes, on June 18, in charging the Sikh guns, sword in hand, and defeating the rebels of Mooltan: a second action fought on July 1.

24. Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, announced the Government grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company.—Total destruction, by fire, of the *Ocean Monarch* packet-ship, in Abercrombie Bay: upwards of 170 lives lost.

25. Supplemental Budget presented to Parliament, showing upwards of two millions deficiency upon the year.—The Government House at Auckland, New Zealand, destroyed by fire.

26. Return of Viscount Hardinge from Dublin.—The French National Assembly refuse to prosecute Louis Blanc and Causidiere.—Capt. Abbott attacked by the Sirdar Chuttur Singh, and compelled to retire on Hussun Abdall.

28. McDowall convicted of sedition at the Liverpool Assizes and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.—The old Duke's Theatre, in Portugal-street, sold by auction, to be taken down.

29. Opening of the High-Level Railway-bridge at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Defeat of rebel Boers by Sir Harry Smith, at Boom Plaats.

30. Louis Blanc arrived in London, from Paris.—Accounts of the arrival of Ibrahim Pacha, at Constantinople: of a great fire at Galata.

SEPTEMBER.

1. The Attorney-General, in Parliament, declared racing-sweep advertisements to be illegal.—Lord J. Russell arrived in Dublin.—Ibrahim Pacha invested with the Pachalic of Egypt.

2. The French National Assembly resolved to continue their debates under the state of siege, and their suspension of the liberty of the press.

3. Insurrection at Loughorn.—The Diet at Berne declared for the Federal Constitution.

4. The wreck of the *Great Britain* steam-ship put up for sale, and bought in at £40,000.

5. Commencement of the Worcester Musical Festival.—Parliament prorogued by her Majesty: who, upon the same day, embarked at Woolwich for Scotland.—Double collision on the North-Western Railway: fifty persons injured.—The Diorama, Regent's Park, sold for £6750.—A box, containing 2000 sovereigns, stolen from the Great-Western Railway.

6. Bombardment of Messina by the Neapolitans.

7. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Aberdeen, and next day proceeded to Balmoral.—Defeat of the Ministry in the National Assembly at Berlin.

8. The Pope received with great enthusiasm in Rome.

9. Several of the June insurgents tried by court-martial, at Paris.

10. Attempted assassination of General Cavaignac.

11. Renewed disturbances in the south of Ireland.—An express railway train caught fire between Berwick and Newcastle.

OCTOBER.

1. Her Majesty arrived in London from Scotland.

2. Conclusion of the Chartist Trials in the Central Criminal Court: Cuffey and others sentenced to transportation.—The East Lincolnshire Railway opened from Boston to Grimsby.—Great flood at Peterborough Bridge Fair.

3. Accounts of Major Edwardes being joined by Shere Singh, before Mooltan.

5. Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., spoke 7½ hours in defence of Smith O'Brien.

6. Insurrection at Vienna: the Minister of War, Count Latour, brutally murdered by the insurgents; and flight of the Emperor.

7. Broadbent's cotton-mill, at Manchester, burnt, through a steam-boiler explosion.

8. Death of the Earl of Carlisle, aged 75.—Embarkation at Paris of 800 colonists for Algeria.

9. Covent-Garden Theatre opened with English opera.—Cholera at Edinburgh, Newhaven, and Hull.—Sentence of death passed upon Mr. Smith O'Brien, at Clonmel.—The French National Assembly decided that the President of the Republic should be elected by universal suffrage. Violent earthquake at Monte Video.

10.—Intelligence of the two brothers, Counts Zichy, being hanged in the Hungarian camp, as traitors; and of the murder of Count Lamberg by the people.

11. Steam flour-mill at Chelsea burnt; damage, £6000.—The National Congress of the Italian League commenced their sittings.—Great meeting in New York on the approaching Presidential election.—News of a tremendous gale in the Gulf of Mexico, submerging the island of Brasos seven feet.

14. Opening of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway.—Intelligence of the loss of a steam-propeller on Lake Huron, with twenty-five passengers.

15. New Lighthouse opened at Calais.

16. Cholera in the *Justitia* convict-ship, off Woolwich.—Change of Ministry in France.—The Emperor of Austria appointed the Prince Windischgrätz Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial armies.—Sanguinary affray in Berlin, between labourers and the civic guards.

17. Opening of the Great Northern Railway Loop from Lincoln to Peterborough.

18. Great Socialist dinner of 2000 Red Republicans in Paris.

22. General Pfuell, and his colleagues in the Prussian Ministry, resigned office.

23. Sentence of death passed at Clonmel upon M'Manus, O'Donoghue, and Meagher, for high treason.—Visit of large parties of the French National Guard to London.—Close of the discussion of the French Constitution by the National Assembly.—Opening of the Vernon Collection of Pictures at the National Gallery.

24. Intelligence of the death of the King of Persia, Mohammed Shah.—Coronation of the new Shah of Persia, at Teheran.

26. The sentence upon O'Brien, M'Manus, Meagher, and O'Donoghue, mitigated to transportation for life.—The National Assembly decided in favour of the election of the President of the French Republic, on Dec. 10.—Three powder-mills near Kendal totally destroyed by an explosion.

27. Vienna surrounded by Windischgrätz and the Imperial troops.—*Sortie* by the garrison of Venice: several Austrians lost.

28. A "Silver Cradle" presented by the Burgesses to the Mayor of Liverpool.—Thirty lives lost by a coal-pit explosion, at Cheaton Moor, Cumberland.—Mullins, the Chartist, after three days' trial, found guilty.

29. Disgraceful Riot in St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter.

30. Fall of Wilson's sugar-house, at Glasgow: several persons killed.—Great battle between the Hungarians and Austrians: the former defeated.

31. Opening of the South Wales Training College.—Great meeting of the friends of peace, at Exeter Hall.—Renewed disturbances at Berlin.—Vienna surrendered to Prince Windischgrätz, after a partial bombardment; and next day the Imperial troops entered the city.

NOVEMBER.

1. The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Church Missionary Society, celebrated.—Melancholy suicide of Viscount Middleton.

2. Abd-el-Kader removed from Pau to Amboise, on the Loire.—New Ministry formed at Vienna.

4. Regulation of the Board of Health issued, with special provisions for Cholera.—The Constitution voted in the French National Assembly, with only thirty dissentients.

6. Injunction granted by the Vice-Chancellor, on behalf of her Majesty and Prince Albert, to prevent the sale of a Catalogue of the Etchings by the Queen and the Prince.—Opening of the National and State Council.

7. The columns of the Regent's Quadrant put up for sale by auction.

8. Lord Palmerston concluded a treaty of peace and alliance with the President of the Republic of Liberia.—Gallant re-capture of an English brig from Moorish pirates.

9. Lord Mayor's Day: Sir James Duke, M.P., Mayor.—

Execution of Robert Blum at Vienna.—Transit of Mercury across the Sun.—New Ministry at Berlin: Count Brandenburg, President.

10. The National Assembly declared illegal by the Prussian Government.—General Wrangel entered Berlin with troops; and on the 12th the city was declared in a state of siege.—A free pardon granted to the alleged forger, Barber, —Death of Ibrahim Pacha, aged 52.

12. Grand Fête of the Constitution, at Paris.

13. Fête at Bristol to celebrate the reduction of the Port Charges.—Two German emigrant ships wrecked on the Long and Goodwin Sands: four lives lost.—Intelligence of the loss of the *Carmelita*, from Fayal, and ten lives.

14. Major-Gen. Sir Robert Gardiner appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in the room of Sir Robert Wilson.—General Taylor elected President of the United States of America.

15. 35,000 visitors stated to be at Brighton.—News of the gold fever on the increase in California; and of the slaughter of 200 Mexican soldiers by the Indians of Yucatan.—The Adelphi Theatre, Glasgow, destroyed by fire.—Insurrection at Rome: assassination of M. Rossi Prime Minister; the Secretary to the Pope shot.

16. The Queen and Prince Albert visit the Harrow School.—Grand banquet to Sir Chas. Napier at Dublin.—Execution of Messenhausen at Vienna.

17. The National Assembly of Prussia refused to vote the supplies.

18. Hatfield's steam-mills at York destroyed by fire.

20. Destructive fire at Eye, near Peterborough.

21. General Cavaignac replied to various accusations in the National Assembly.—News of preparations for the permanent annexation of the Punjab to the British territory in India; and of the suppression of the insurrection in Ceylon: eighteen prisoners executed.

22. The National Assembly of Austria opened at Kremsier.

23. Sudden death of Sir John Barrow, aged 84.—Cholera severe in Rotterdam.

24. Death of Viscount Melbourne, aged 69.—Flight of the Pope from Rome to Gaeta.

25. General Cavaignac replied to his accusers in the French National Assembly.—Disgraceful opposition to Mr. Macready in Philadelphia. Abbas Pacha, new Viceroy of Egypt, returned to Suez.

27. New Austrian Ministry formed: Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, Premier.

28. Mr. Jermy and his son assassinated at Stanfield Hall, near Wymondham: a man named Rush apprehended and committed for trial, on suspicion of the murder.—News from Batavia of a terrific eruption of the volcano Kloeet.—Cholera raging in St. Petersburg.

29. Splendid gold cup presented to the 50th Regiment by Prince Waldemar of Prussia.

30. The Earl of Rosse elected President of the Royal Society, vice the Marquis of Northampton.—Serious affray at Coblenz.

DECEMBER.

1. Seventy-three persons suffocated on board the *London-derry* steamer, between Sligo and Liverpool: verdict of the Coroner's Jury, "Manslaughter" against the captain and mate.

2. The Baroness St. Mar tried in the Central Criminal Court, on a charge of felony, but acquitted.—Abdication of the Emperor of Austria, in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph; whom the Diet at Pesth refused to acknowledge.

3. Retirement of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel from St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row.—The rescript of the Pope received at Rome, but considered of no effect by the Chambers.

4. Opening of a new Roman Catholic Church at Liverpool.—Fall of railway arches at Homerton, with loss of life.—Grand torch-light procession at Munich, in honour of Robert Blum.

5. Public exhibition of the Electric Light in Trafalgar-square.—Opening of Bloomsbury Baptist New Chapel.—Serious disturbances at Lucca.

6. News of the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly of Prussia; and the grant of a Constitutional Charter.—The siege continued at Berlin.

9. The Sardinian Ministry resigned.—Continued Ministerial crisis at Turin.

10. The election of President of the Republic commenced in Paris.

11. News from Monte Video of the loss of the French brig *Pandour*, with almost all hands on board.

12. Intelligence of the death of Schwanthaler, the sculptor, aged 47.—Remarkably high tide in the Thames: boats used in the streets of Lambeth.

13. News of the establishment of American jurisdiction over the recently-acquired territory of New Mexico and California.—Eight persons sentenced, at the Liverpool Assizes to various terms of imprisonment for political conspiracy.

14. This day was observed as a fast throughout Scotland, on account of the cholera.

15. Opening of the Spanish Cortes by the Queen.—Great storm in Scotland, and on the Irish coast: much damage done.—Mlle. Jenny Lind sung at Exeter Hall, in aid of the Mendelssohn Scholarships.—Commencement of the trial of Duffy, at Dublin; judgment postponed.

16. At the Liverpool Assizes, sentence of death passed upon J. Ratcliffe, for the murder of Bright, the policeman, at Ashton: trial of several Chartists: sentences, transportation and imprisonment.

18. Mr. E. Beckett Denison returned for the West Riding of York.—Railway opened from Lincoln to Hull.—A Financial Reform Association formed at Edinburgh.—Destructive fires at Preston on this day and the 20th.—Entry of Windischgrätz into Presburg.

19. Parliament prorogued till Feb. 1, 1849.

20. Louis Napoleon proclaimed President of the French Republic until May, 1852.—Great floods in Hants, Berks, and Wilts.

21. Accounts of the yellow fever at Barbadoes, of which great numbers of the troops had died.

22. The H. N. G. H. Stanley elected M.P. for Lynn. Six persons killed by falling down a coal-shaft, near Hanley, Stafford.

23. Destructive fire in Belfast: Ferrar's silk-mercery premises destroyed.

24. Grand Review of the National Guard in Paris, by the President of the Republic.

26. Two lads killed in a crowd at the Victoria Theatre. News of the Ban Jelachich being appointed Governor of Dalmatia.—The Pope remained at Gaeta, and refused to return to Rome.—M. Odillon Barrot declared the principles of the New French Ministry.—Ten fires in the metropolis within 24 hours.

28. The first of a series of theatrical performances before her Majesty, at Windsor Castle.